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INDIAN WARS AND THEIR COST, AND CIVIL  
EXPENDITURES FOR INDIANS.

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## INDIAN WARS, THEIR COST, AND CIVIL EXPENDITURES.

### WARS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIANS.

The following are the Indian wars from 1789, the date of the United States constitution, to 1846, the years in which the same were fought, and the United States soldiers employed:

War with the northwest Indians, 1790-1795; force employed, 5,200.

William Henry Harrison's expedition to the northwest, September 21 to November, 1811; force employed, unknown.

Seminole war in 1818; force employed, 5,911.

Black Hawk war in 1832; force employed, 5,031.

Creek war in 1813, 1814, and 1837; force employed, 13,418.

The Cherokee war in 1837; force employed, 3,926.

The Florida war in 1839; force employed, 41,122.

Between 1846 and January 1, 1866, a period of 20 years, the United States was engaged in 2 wars, the first with Mexico and the second the War of the Rebellion, in which the Indians figured extensively. During this period, also, in California, there were some 15 to 20 Indian wars or affairs.

The Indian wars of 1857, 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1866, in Minnesota and adjacent to that state, were bloody and costly, conducted by the Indians with frightful barbarity. The Sioux war, in March, 1857, is known as the Ink-pa-du-ta war, or the Spirit Lake massacre.

It took 3 military expeditions to stop the Sioux massacres of 1863-1866, at a cost of \$10,000,000; 10 military posts were created, with permanent garrisons of 3,000 men. The Sioux reservations in Minnesota were broken up and the bands removed from the state.

Indian wars took place from 1865 to 1879 as follows: the war in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-1868; the war against the Cheyennes, Arapahos, Kiowas, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian territory, 1868-1869; the Modoc war, in 1872 and 1873; the war against the Apaches of Arizona, 1873; the war against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian territory, and New Mexico, in 1874-1875; the war against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, in 1876-1877; the Nez Perce war, in 1877; the Bannock war, in 1878, and the war against the Northern Cheyennes in 1878-1879.

The Utes in Colorado and invading Indians from outside of Colorado caused 3 wars prior to 1890, and the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico were murderous and destructive.

The number of actions between regular troops and Indians from 1866 to 1891 is 1,065; officers and men kept actively employed, an average of 16,000.

The above includes the Fetterman massacre of December 21, 1866, the Modoc war of 1873, and the Custer battle of June 25, 1876.

In the battle of January 17, 1873, in the Modoc war, the Modoc women moved over the battlefield and dispatched the wounded soldiers by beating out their brains.

Almost the entire area of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and also that of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other western states, were the scenes of numerous individual combats with the Indians by Boone, Kenton, Weitzel, Poe, Zane, and others, now known as middle state pioneers, whose names ornament history, and who long preceded Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Beckworth, Meek, Slim Jennings, and other noted hunters, scouts, and Indian fighters to the west of the Mississippi river. It has been estimated that since 1775 more than 5,000 white men, women, and children have been killed in individual affairs with Indians, and more than 8,500 Indians. History, in general, notes but few of these combats.

The Indian wars under the government of the United States have been more than 40 in number. They have cost the lives of about 19,000 white men, women, and children, including those killed in individual combats, and of the lives of about 30,000 Indians.

The actual number of killed and wounded Indians must be very much greater than the number given, as they conceal, where possible, their actual loss in battle, and carry their killed and wounded off and secrete them. The number given above is of those found by the whites. Fifty per cent additional would be a safe estimate to add to the numbers given.

The Sioux outbreak of December, 1890, may be cited in illustration of an Indian war aided by government neglect. The report of the United States Indian agent at Rosebud agency (Sioux), adjoining Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, is as follows:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, ROSEBUD AGENCY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, November 2, 1890.

SIR: I deem it my duty to call the attention of the department to the extremely disaffected and troublesome state of a portion of the Indians on this and other Sioux agencies.

The coming new order of things, as preached to this people during the past 7 months, is the return to earth of their forefathers, the buffalo, elk, and all other game; the complete restoration of their ancient habits, customs, and power, and the annihilation of the white man. This movement, which some 3 weeks ago it was supposed had been completely abandoned, while not so openly indulged in, is continually gaining new adherents, and they are daily becoming more threatening and defiant of the authorities.

This latter phase of the case may in a measure be attributed to the scant supply of rations, to which my attention has been almost daily called by the Indians, and especially to the reduction in the quantity of beef as compared to the issues of former years. They kill cows and oxen issued to them for breeding and working purposes, make no secret of doing so, and openly defy arrest; they say that the cattle were issued to them by the "Great Father", and that it is their right to do as they please with them. This evil is increasing daily and if not checked there will be but very few of this class of stock left on the reservation by spring. During the past week it was reported to me that 2 Indians in the Red Leaf camp on Black Pipe creek had killed their cows for a feast at the "ghost dance". I sent a policeman to bring them in; they refused to come. The following day I sent 2 officers and 8 policemen and they returned without the men, reporting that after they arrived at the camp they were surrounded by 75 or more Indians well armed and with plenty of ammunition, and they unanimously agreed that an attempt to arrest the offenders would have resulted in death to the entire posse. On Friday I sent the chief of police with an interpreter to explain matters and endeavor to bring the men in. They positively refused to come, and the chief of police reports that the matter is beyond the control of the police. This is one case which could be repeated indefinitely by attempting the arrest of parties guilty of the same offense.

The religious excitement, aggravated by almost starvation, is bearing fruits in this state of insubordination; Indians say they had better die fighting than to die a slow death of starvation, and as the new religion promises their return to earth at the coming of the millennium they have no great fear of death. To one not accustomed to Indians it is a hard matter to believe the confident assurance with which they look forward to the fulfillment of their prophet's promises. The time first set for the inauguration of the new era was next spring, but I am reliably informed that it has since and only lately been advanced to the new moon after the next one, or about December 11. The indications are unmistakable; these Indians have within the past 3 weeks traded horses and everything else they could trade for arms and ammunition, and all the cash they become possessed of is spent in the same way. One of the traders here reports that Indians within the last 2 days have come into his store and offered to sell receipts for wood delivered at the agency, and for which no funds are on hand to pay them, for one-third of their value in cash. When asked what urgent necessity there was for such sacrifice of receipts for less than their face value, they answered that they wanted the cash to buy ammunition. These are some of the signs of the times and strongly indicate the working of the Indian mind. To me there appears to be but one remedy (and all here agree with me), unless the old order of things (the Indians controlling the agency) is to be re-established, and that is a sufficient force of troops to prevent the outbreak which is imminent and which any one of a dozen unforeseen causes may precipitate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. REYNOLDS,  
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C.

In December the army was moved to Pine Ridge, and on December 29, 1890, the battle of Wounded Knee creek, South Dakota, was fought, resulting in the loss of 1 officer and 24 men, the wounding of 3 officers and 32 men, and the killing of 128 and the wounding of 38 Sioux. The expenses of the Wounded Knee affair of December, 1890; are in the army expenditures for 1890-1891.

SOLDIERS AND INDIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE (AS FAR AS KNOWN), 1790-1842.

WARS.	WHITES.				INDIANS.			
	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed or wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed or wounded.
Total .....	2,882	1,334	1,028	520	2,475	2,280	100	95
War with the northwest Indians, 1790-1795 .....	1,215	814	294	107	120	120	.....	.....
Harrison's expedition to the northwest, 1811 .....	188	62	126	.....	270	170	100	.....
War with the Creeks, 1813-1814 .....	680	74	282	333	1,300	1,300	.....	.....
Black Hawk war, 1832 .....	25	.....	.....	25	150	150	.....	.....
Florida and Seminole wars, 1835-1842 .....	765	384	326	55	635	540	.....	95

## WAR WITH THE NORTHWEST INDIANS, 1790-1795.

Americans: killed, 814; wounded, 294; killed or wounded, 107; total, 1,215. Indians: killed, 120.

The Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawas of the northwestern territory made war against the United States under the Miami chief Michikiniqua. Their object was to drive the whites east of the Ohio.

Miami village, Ohio, September 30, 1790: fought between about 1,800 Americans under General Harmar and about 2,000 Indians under their various chiefs. The Americans were defeated. Americans, 183 killed and 31 wounded; Indians, 120 killed and 300 wigwams burned.

Near Miami village, Ohio, November 4, 1791: fought between about 1,500 Miami Indians and the United States army, numbering 1,400 men, under General St. Clair. The Indians were victorious. Americans, 631 killed and 263 wounded; Indian loss unknown.

Miami Rapids, Ohio, August 20, 1794: fought between 2,000 Indians and 900 Americans, the latter under General Wayne. The Indians were totally routed. Americans, 107 killed and wounded; Indian loss unknown.

Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795.

## HARRISON'S EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHWEST, 1811.

Americans: killed, 62; wounded, 126; total killed and wounded, 188. Indians: killed, 170; wounded, 100; total killed and wounded, 270.

Tippecanoe, Indiana, November 7, 1811: fought between the Fourth United States regiment and a body of Kentucky and Indiana militia under General Harrison and Indians under the prophet. The Americans were victorious. Americans, 62 killed and 126 wounded; Indians, 170 killed and 100 wounded.

From September 21 to the last of November, 1811: the Indians of the northwest having confederated under Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet, against the whites, General William Henry Harrison marched against them.

## WAR WITH THE CREEKS, 1813-1814.

Americans: killed, 74; wounded, 282; killed or wounded, 333; total killed and wounded, 689. Indians: killed, 1,300; wounded unknown.

The Creek Indians had adopted many of the arts of civilization, when the artful Tecumseh came among them and urged them to shake off the restraints of civilized life.

Massacre at Fort Mims (Creek Nation), August 30, 1813: the fort was garrisoned by Americans under Major Beasley when attacked by the savage Creeks. Only 17 out of 300 men, women, and children in the fort escaped to tell the tale.

Tallushatchee town (Creek Nation), November 2, 1813: fought between the Creeks and 900 Americans under General Coffee. The Creeks were defeated and their wigwams destroyed. Americans, 5 killed and 41 wounded; Creeks, 200 killed; wounded unknown.

Talladega (Creek Nation), November 7, 1813: General Jackson, with 2,000 Tennessee volunteers, met and defeated the Creeks at Talladega. Americans, 15 killed and 85 wounded; Creeks, 290 killed; wounded unknown.

Hillabeetown (Creek Nation), November 11, 1813: the Tennesseans, under General Jackson, met and defeated the Creeks, killing 60 of them.

Autossee (Creek Nation), November 29, 1813: General Floyd, with 950 Georgia militia and 400 friendly Indians, encountered the Creeks upon their sacred ground and defeated them. Americans, 50 killed and wounded; Creeks, 200 killed and 400 houses burned.

Ecceanachaca, or Holy Ground (Creek Nation), December 23, 1813: General F. L. Claiborne, with a body of Mississippi volunteers, gained a victory over the Creeks under their prophet Weatherford.

Camp Defiance (Creek Nation), January 27, 1814: fought between the Creek Indians and the Americans under General Floyd. The Indians were defeated with great loss.

Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend (Creek Nation), March 27, 1814: fought between 1,000 Creek warriors and the Americans and friendly Indians under General Jackson. The latter were victorious. Americans, 54 killed and 156 wounded; Creeks, 550 killed; wounded unknown.

## BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832.

Americans: killed and wounded, 25. Indians: killed, 150.

The Winnebagos, Sacs, and Foxes, becoming dissatisfied with the lands to which the United States government had removed them, recrossed the Mississippi in April, 1832, under their chief Black Hawk, and entering upon the lands which they had sold to the United States, broke up the white settlements, killing whole families and burning their dwellings. General Scott was ordered to march against them, but before he could reach the

scene of action the Indians were routed by the forces under General Atkinson after several skirmishes. The most important engagement was the battle of the Iowa, August 2, 1832, fought between 1,300 Americans under General Atkinson and Indians under Black Hawk. The latter were defeated. Americans, 25 killed and wounded; Indians, 150 killed and 39 made prisoners. Treaties were made September 15 and 21, 1832.

#### THE FLORIDA WAR, 1835-1842.

Americans: killed, 384; wounded, 326, 5 of whom were hanged; killed or wounded, 55; total, 765. Indians: killed, 540; wounded unknown; killed or wounded, 95; total, 635, as far as known.

This war was caused by the refusal of the Seminoles to remove from Florida to lands provided for them west of the Mississippi.

Tampa bay, Florida, December 28, 1835: a company of 177 United States troops under Major Dade were attacked by a large party of the Indians and all but 3 killed.

Withlacoochee, Florida, December 31, 1835: about 250 United States regulars and volunteers under General Clinch engaged 300 Seminoles under Osceola and repulsed them. Americans, 4 killed and 59 wounded; Seminoles, 40 killed; wounded unknown.

Near the Withlacoochee, Florida, February 29, 1836: fought between 1,100 Americans under General Gaines and 1,500 Seminoles under Osceola. The latter were repulsed. Americans, 4 killed and 38 wounded; Indians, supposed 300 killed and wounded.

Near Fort Brook, Florida, April 27, 1836: fought between the United States volunteers and the Indians. The latter were defeated. Americans, 2 killed and 24 wounded; Indians, 200 killed; wounded unknown.

Micanopy, Florida, June 9, 1836: fought and won by 75 Americans under Major Heilman against over 200 Indians.

We-li-ka-pond, Florida. July 18, 1836: fought and won by 62 American regulars under Captain Ashby against a superior force of Indians. Americans, 2 killed and 9 wounded.

Fort Drane, Florida, August 21, 1836: fought between 110 Americans under Major Pierce and 300 Seminoles under Osceola. The latter were defeated. Americans, 1 killed and 16 wounded; Indian loss unknown.

Wahoo swamp, Florida, November 17 to 21, 1836: General Armstrong and General Call, with 1,850 men, defeated a large force of Indians. Americans, 55 killed and wounded; Indians, 95.

Lake Monroe, Florida, February 8, 1837: fought between a party of Seminoles and a detachment of Americans under Colonel Fanning. The Indians were repulsed. Americans, 1 killed and 15 wounded.

Okeechobee, Florida, December 25, 1837: fought and won by 1,000 Americans under Colonel Taylor against a large force of Seminoles. Americans, 26 killed and 111 wounded; Indian loss unknown.

Loche-Hachee, Florida, January 24, 1838: fought between the United States troops under General Jessup and the Indians. The former were victorious. Americans, 7 killed and 32 wounded; Indian loss unknown.

Newnansville, Florida, June 28, 1838: a strong force of Indians were repulsed by 112 Americans under Major Beall. Americans, 1 killed and 5 wounded.

Coleoshatchie, Florida, July 23, 1839: a party of 28 Americans armed with Colt rifles were attacked by the Indians and 13 of them killed.

Fort Andrews, Florida, November 27, 1839: 40 Indians were repulsed by 17 Americans. Americans, 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Near Fort King, Florida, April 28, 1840: Captain Rains, United States army, while out scouting with 16 men, was assaulted by 98 Indians and negroes, from whom he escaped with a loss of 7 men.

May 19, 1840: Lieutenant Sanderson, while out scouting with 17 men, was attacked by 90 Indians; he retired with a loss of 7 men.

Wacahootah, Florida, September 8, 1840: 30 Americans under Lieutenant Hanson were defeated by 100 Indians in ambuscade. Americans, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

Everglades of Florida, December 3 to 24, 1840: Colonel Harney, with 90 men; an expedition against the Indian camp. Americans, killed, 4; wounded, 6, of whom 5 were afterward hanged.

Hawk river, Florida, January 25, 1842: the Indians under Halleck Tustenugge were defeated by 80 men of the Second United States infantry under Major Plympton. Americans, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

April 19, 1842: Pelaklikahá (Big Hammock), the stronghold of Halleck Tustenugge, was captured by Colonel Worth with 400 men.

Between 1846 and January 1, 1866, there were some 15 or 20 Indian wars or affairs, in which it is estimated that 1,500 whites were killed and 7,000 Indians.

The Sioux war in 1857 resulted in the massacre of 42 white men, women, and children.

In the actions between regular troops and Indians, from 1866 to 1891, the number of whites killed was 1,452; wounded, 1,101; the number of Indians killed was 4,363; wounded, 1,135.

## COST OF THE INDIANS TO THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE FROM JULY 4, 1776, TO JUNE 30, 1890.

Beginning with the Declaration of Independence, the expenditures of Indian administration on account of treaties and other expenses, including yearly payments for annuities and kindred charges to the government, from July 4, 1776, to June 30, 1890, were annually as follows:

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
Total	\$250,944,082.34	1804	\$116,500.00	1834	\$1,003,953.20	1861	\$2,029,075.97
July 4, 1776, to Decem- ber 31, 1776.	42,928.64	1805	196,500.00	1835	1,706,444.48	1865	5,059,360.71
1777	57,622.28	1806	234,200.00	1836	5,037,022.88	1866	3,295,729.32
1778	10,322.11	1807	205,425.00	1837	4,348,036.19		
1779	3,326.45	1808	213,575.00	1838	5,504,191.34		103,422,498.03
1780	2,337.79	1809	337,503.84	1839	2,528,917.28		
1781	2,195.00	1810	177,025.00	1840	2,331,794.86	1867	4,642,351.77
1782	905.00	1811	151,875.00	1841	2,514,837.12	1868	4,100,082.32
1783	1,718.00	1812	277,845.00	1842	1,190,090.03	1869	7,042,923.06
1784	4,534.48	1813	107,358.28	1843	578,371.00	1870	3,407,938.15
1785	8,738.88	1814	107,304.86	1844	1,256,532.39	1871	7,426,997.44
1786	27,092.35	1815	530,750.00	1845	1,539,351.35	1872	7,061,728.82
1787	750.00	1816	274,512.16	1846	1,027,693.04	1873	7,951,704.88
1788	4,747.10	1817	319,463.71	1847	1,430,411.30	1874	6,092,402.09
1789 and 1790	2,050.00	1818	505,704.27	1848	1,252,296.81	1875	8,384,056.82
1791	27,000.00	1819	403,181.39	1849	1,374,161.55	1876	5,969,558.17
1792	13,048.85	1820	315,750.01	1850	1,063,591.47	1877	5,277,007.22
1793	27,282.83	1821	477,005.44	1851	2,820,801.77	1878	4,629,280.28
1794	13,042.46	1822	575,007.41	1852	3,043,570.04	1879	5,206,100.08
1795	23,476.68	1823	380,781.82	1853	3,880,404.12	1880	5,945,957.09
1796	113,563.98	1824	429,987.90	1854	1,550,339.55	1881	9,514,161.09
1797	62,390.58	1825	724,106.44	1855	2,772,090.78	1882	9,736,747.40
1798	16,470.09	1826	743,447.83	1856	2,644,263.97	1883	7,362,590.34
1799	20,302.19	1827	750,624.88	1857	4,354,418.87	1884	6,249,999.20
1800	32.22	1828	705,084.24	1858	4,978,206.18	1885	6,552,495.00
1801	9,000.00	1829	576,344.74	1859	3,490,534.53	1886	6,099,153.60
1802	94,000.00	1830	622,202.47	1860	2,091,121.54	1887	6,104,523.00
1803	60,000.00	1831	930,738.04	1861	2,865,481.17	1888	6,249,398.00
		1832	1,352,419.75	1862	2,327,048.97	1889	6,892,208.00
		1833	1,802,980.93	1863	3,152,032.70	1890	6,708,047.00

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE FROM JULY 4, 1776, TO JUNE 30, 1890.

The military expenditures have exceeded the expenses of the civil administration by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the advent of the European in the present United States there have been almost constant wars between whites and Indians, outbreaks, or massacres, beginning on the Pacific side in 1539 and on the Atlantic side after 1600. The wars and outbreaks arose from various causes: from resistance by the Indian to the white man's occupation of his land; from the white man's murder of Indians; from the Indian's murderous disposition; from national neglect and failure to keep treaties and solemn promises; from starvation, and so on. Within the past 100 years the Indians' chief complaint was against the acts of individuals; when the reservation system became general the complaints changed from charges against settlers to charges of breach of faith against the United States, many of which in the past 20 years have been confirmed by investigation.

The authorities as to these wars are numerous and much scattered; so much so that it would require years to collect the data to make a history of Indian wars. No such history has been written, and probably none will be. Prior to the organization of the government of the United States in 1789 individual companies of adventurers, various European governments, and the colonies were engaged in almost constant bloodshed with the Indians. War seems to have been a normal condition of a great portion of the American race; whether for food or conquest, it matters not. By their own statements made to Europeans at their first coming war was one of the occupations of the Indians, if not their chief occupation. Indian tribal wars must have been bloody, as they seldom took prisoners; at least this was the rule in several nations. Of these and the Indians, contact with the first emigrants to New England, Albert Gallatin wrote in 1836 as follows:

The first emigrants to New England were kindly received by the Indians; and their progress was facilitated by the calamitous disease which had recently swept off great numbers of the natives in the quarter where the first settlements were made. The peace was disturbed by the colonization of Connecticut river. The native chiefs had been driven away by Sassacus, sachem of the Pequods. From them the Massachusetts emigrants purchased the lands and commenced the settlement in the year 1635. Sassacus immediately committed hostilities. The Pequot war, as it is called, terminated (1637) in total subjugation of the Pequods, and was followed by 40

years of comparative peace. The principal event during that period was a war between Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans and of the conquered Pequods, who appears to have been a constant though subordinate ally of the British, and Miantonimo, sachem of the Narragansets, who had indeed assisted them against the Pequods, but seems to have afterward entertained hostile designs against them. He brought 900 warriors into the field against Uncas, who could oppose him with only 500. Miantonimo was nevertheless defeated, made prisoner, and delivered by Uncas to the English. After due deliberation the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England determined that he might be justly, and ought to be, put to death, but that this should be done out of the English jurisdiction and without any act of cruelty. He was accordingly delivered again to Uncas and killed. The act at this day appears unjustifiable. The English had not taken an active part in the contest. They might have refused to receive him from Uncas. But, this having been done, he was under their protection, and, however dangerous to them, ought to have been either released altogether or kept a prisoner.

The Narragansets from that time kept the colonies in a state of perpetual uneasiness. Yet the war which broke out in 1675, commonly called King Philip's war, can hardly be ascribed to this or to any other particular circumstance, and appears to have been the unavoidable result of the relative situation in which the Indians and the whites were placed. Collisions had during the preceding period often occurred; but no actual hostilities of any importance had taken place, and Massachusetts particularly, though exposed to obloquy on that account, always interposed to prevent a war. If the Indians were not always kindly, at least it can not be said that they were in general unjustly treated. With the exception of the conquered Pequods, no lands were ever forcibly taken from them. They were all gradually purchased from those sachems, respectively, in whose possession they were. But there, as everywhere else, the Indians, after a certain length of time, found that in selling their lands they had lost their usual means of subsistence; that they were daily diminishing; that the gradual progress of the whites was irresistible; and, as a last effort, though too late, they attempted to get rid of the intruders. The history of the Indians in the other British colonies is everywhere substantially the same. The massacre of the whites in Virginia in the years 1622 and 1644, the Tuscarora war of North Carolina in 1712, that with the Yemassee of South Carolina in 1715, were natural results flowing from the same cause; and in the year 1755, after a peace of 70 years, notwithstanding all the efforts made to avert it, the storm burst even in Pennsylvania.

Metacom, or King Philip, as he is generally called, was sachem of the Wampanoags, and son of Massassoit, the first and faithful friend of the first settlers of the New Plymouth colony. His most powerful and active ally was Canonchet, son of Miantonimo, and principal sachem of the Narragansets. A portion of the Indians of that nation, under another chief named Ninigret, the Mohegans, and the Pequods fought on the English side. The other tribes of Connecticut, with the exception of some in the northern parts of the colony, appear to have remained neutral. The converted Indians of Massachusetts were friendly. All the other New England Indians, assisted by the Abenaki tribes, joined in the war. Its events are well known, and that, after a most bloody contest of 2 years, during which the 2 colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth experienced great losses, it terminated in the complete destruction or dispersion of the hostile Indians. Philip, after the most desperate efforts, was killed on the field of battle. Canonchet shared the fate of his father, having been, like him, taken prisoner in an engagement and afterward shot. A small number only of the Indians who had taken arms accepted terms of submission. The greater part of the survivors joined the eastern tribes or those of Canada. Some took refuge among the Mohicans of Hudson river. Among those who did not at that time join the Indians in the French interest were those afterward known by the name of Shotacooks, from the place of their new residence on the Hudson, some distance above Albany. They, however, at a subsequent epoch, became hostile, and removed to Canada at the commencement of the 7 years' war.

From the termination of Philip's war till the conquest of Canada, the eastern and northern frontiers of New England continued exposed to the predatory and desolating attacks of the eastern and Canada Indians.

Indian tribal wars in the United States continued up to 1868. The efforts of the early Europeans were directed toward the stopping of these tribal wars, although European governments, when at war within the United States, did not hesitate to employ Indians against the whites.

Of the colonial Indian tribal wars east of the western boundary of New York, Albert Gallatin wrote in 1836:

The Indians east of the Connecticut river never were, however, actually subjugated by the Five Nations. In the year 1669 the Indians of Massachusetts carried on even offensive operations against the Maquas, marched with about 600 men into Mohawk country, and attacked one of their forts. They were repulsed with considerable loss, but in 1671 peace was made between them through the interference of the English and Dutch at Albany, and the subsequent alliance between the Five Nations and the British, after they had become permanently possessed of New York, appears to have preserved the New England Indians from further attacks.

In the matter of European nations using Indians in war against whites, Albert Gallatin wrote in 1836:

But instead of exerting their influence in assuaging the passions of the Indians and in promoting peace among them, the European governments, intent only on the acquisition of territory and power, encouraged their natural propensities. Both France and England courted a disgraceful alliance with savages, and both, under the usual pleas of self-defense and retaliation, armed them against the defenseless inhabitants of the other party. The sack of Schenectady, the desolation of the island of Montreal, the murdering expeditions on the frontiers of New England, are related by the respective historians with indifference, if not with exultation. No scruple was felt in including all the Indian tribes to carry on against America their usual warfare, and to desolate, without discrimination of age or sex, the whole extent of a frontier of 1,200 miles during the 7 years of the War of Independence.

The United States are at least free from that reproach. If their population has pressed too fast on the natives, if occasionally they have too forcibly urged purchases of land, their government, ever since they were an independent nation, has not only used every endeavor to be at peace with the Indians but has succeeded in preventing war among them to a degree heretofore unknown in America; and at Ghent they proposed an article in the treaty of peace by which both nations should engage, if unfortunately they were again at war, never to employ the savages as auxiliaries.

The expense of war with Indians within the present area of the United States was borne chiefly by the European nations interested, up to the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the Indians were freely used against each other and against the colonists.

The United States at times has supplied arms to the Indians, and frequently citizens or soldiers have been killed with the same arms. In the treaty made in 1828 with the Western Cherokees for the surrender of lands on the Arkansas and White rivers, and their removal to a tract in what is now Indian territory, one of the considerations was a rifle to each Indian.

In the many Indian wars the causes and provocations have not always come from the Indian. While the nation at times supplied the Indian with firearms, ammunition, and scalping knives, it did not employ him against white foes, except in the War of the Rebellion, when Indians were enlisted as soldiers on both sides. Indian soldiers and scouts have been employed against Indians, but never, with the exception noted, against whites.

The amount expended in Indian wars from 1776 to June 30, 1890, can only be estimated. The several Indian wars after 1776, including the war of 1812, in the west and northwest, the Creek, Black Hawk, and Seminole wars, up to 1860, were bloody and costly.

Except when engaged in war with Great Britain, Mexico, or during the rebellion (1861-1865), the United States army was almost entirely used for the Indian service, and stationed largely in the Indian country or along the frontier. In 1890, 70 per cent of the army was stationed west of the Missouri river, 66 per cent being in the Indian country. It will be fair to estimate, taking out the years of foreign wars with England, namely, 1812-1815, \$66,614,912.34, and with Mexico, 1846-1848, \$73,941,735.12, and the rebellion, 1861-1865, and reconstruction, 1865-1870, \$3,374,359,360.02, that at least three-fourths of the total expense of the army is chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the Indians. During our foreign wars and the War of the Rebellion many of the Indian tribes were at war with the United States, and others were a constant danger, a large force being necessary to hold them in subjection; but expense on this account is dropped from the estimate.

The total expense of the army of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1890, was \$4,725,521,495; deducting \$3,514,911,007.48 for foreign wars and the War of the Rebellion, the remainder is \$1,210,610,487.52. Two-thirds of this sum, it is estimated, was expended for Indian wars and for army services incidental to the Indians, namely, \$807,073,658.34 $\frac{2}{3}$  (cost of fortifications, posts, and stations being deducted).

Adding the expense of the civil administration \$259,944,082.34, we have an estimated cost of the Indians to the United States from July 4, 1776, to June 30, 1890, of \$1,067,017,740.68 $\frac{2}{3}$  aside from the amounts reimbursed to states for their expenses in war with Indians and aside from pensions.

As indicating that the estimate of military expenses on account of Indians is not too high it may be mentioned that on March 4, 1882, the Secretary of War, under Senate resolution of January 24, 1882, asking the cost to the government of Indian wars for the 10 years from 1872 to 1882, reported that it was \$202,994,506. (See Senate Executive Document No. 123, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, March 6, 1882. In the same connection see also the following: Senate Executive Document No. 33, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, for cost of the Indian war of 1876-1877, and Senate Executive Document No. 313, part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session; Senate Executive Document No. 14, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, giving expenses of the Nez Perce wars; Senate Executive Document No. 15, Forty-sixth Congress, third session, for report on expenses of certain Indian wars, 1865-1879.)

It has been the policy of the national government since 1828 to refund to states and territories the money paid out by them in suppressing Indian hostilities. This liability was urged because the national government treated the Indians as nations, thus keeping them from citizenship and control by the several states.

It may be safely stated that the cost to the United States for this class of claims for reimbursement for money paid out for equipment of troops, and other expenses by states and territories in the Indian outbreaks, will aggregate \$10,000,000. No accurate statement of this cost has ever been made.

To illustrate the number and variety of these claims some instances are given, as follows:

In California the expenses of all Indian wars prior to January 1, 1854, were to be settled by the nation under the act of Congress of August 5, 1854. The amount to be paid was not to exceed \$924,259.65. This was for equipment, expenses, and pay of volunteers for Indian expeditions in almost every portion of the state. The expenses of Indian wars in California from January 1, 1854, to March 2, 1861, were paid by the nation by act of Congress of March 2, 1861, amounting to \$230,529.76. This included the Shasta war of 1854, Siskiyou war of 1855, Klamath and Humboldt war of 1855, San Bernardino of 1855, Modoc of 1855, Klamath of 1856, Tulare of 1856, Klamath and Humboldt of 1858-1859, and Pitt river of 1859.

The expenses of the Humboldt Indian expedition of 1861 in California were paid by the nation by act of Congress of June 27, 1882. There were claims by California for the Mendocino expedition against the Indians of 1859 of \$9,294.53 and for the Carson valley or Washoe Indian war of 1860 of \$11,355.62. This last expedition was undertaken by Californians to aid the settlers on the border of Utah, now in Nevada. The expense of California in the Modoc war of 1872-1873 was repaid by the nation by act of Congress of January 6, 1883, as well as the claims of volunteers; in all, \$4,441.33.

The Mormons after 1846, in treating with the Indians, acted upon the belief that it was cheaper to feed than to fight them; still, the Indians, while taking the Mormons' food frequently committed murder on defenseless Mormons. In 1849-1850 an expedition against the Utes by the Mormons, which was partially in charge of Lieutenant Howland of Stansbury's expedition, in a short time killed over 100 Utes and captured half as many more.

The state of Oregon, under the act of Congress of January 6, 1883, received \$70,268.08 for moneys paid out for suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities during the Modoc war of 1872-1873.



The "White Pine" Indian war of 1875 in Nevada cost the state \$17,650.98, refunded by the nation. This was merely a scare and a stampede. The troops never overtook the unfortunate Indians, who had the lead.

"The Elk Indian war" of 1878 in Nevada cost that state \$4,654.64, which was also refunded by the nation. This was another race, with the Indians in the lead.

The national legislation for this class of claims, beginning in 1828, is as follows:

By act approved March 21, 1828, the Secretary of War was required to pay the claims of the militia of the state of Illinois and the territory of Michigan, called out by any competent authority, on the occasion of the then recent Indian disturbances, and that the expenses incident to the expedition should be settled according to the justice of the claims. (See Laws of the United States, volume 4, page 258.)

By act approved March 1, 1837, an appropriation was made for the payment of the Tennessee volunteers, called out by the proclamation of Governor Cannon, on the 28th of April, 1836, to suppress Indian hostilities, and a direct appropriation was also made to Governor Cannon to reimburse him for moneys expended on account of such volunteers. (See Laws of the United States, volume 5, page 150.)

By act approved March 3, 1841, a direct appropriation was made to the city of Mobile for advances of money and expenses incurred in equipping, mounting, and sending to the place of rendezvous 2 full companies of mounted men, under a call from the governor of Alabama, at the beginning of the hostilities of the Creek Indians. (See Laws, volume 5, page 435.)

By act of August 11, 1842, \$175,000 was appropriated as a balance for the payment and indemnity of the state of Georgia for any moneys actually paid by said state on account of expenses in calling out her militia during the Seminole, Cherokee, and Creek campaigns, or for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida and Alabama. (See Laws, volume 5, page 504.) By act approved August 29, 1842, a similar appropriation was made to the state of Louisiana. (See Laws, volume 5, page 512.)

By act approved July 7, 1838, an appropriation was made to the state of New York of such amount as should be found due by the Secretary of War and the accounting officers of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the prevention of hostilities on the northern frontier, to reimburse the state for expenses incurred in the protection of the frontier in the pay of volunteers and militia called into service by the governor. (See 5 United States Statutes, page 268.) By an act approved June 13, 1842, the state of Maine was reimbursed for the expenses of the militia called into service by the governor for the protection of the northeastern frontier. (See 5 United States Statutes, page 490.)

By act approved March 2, 1861, the state of California had appropriated to her \$400,000 to defray the expenses incurred by the state in suppressing Indian hostilities for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, and 1859. (See 12 United States Statutes, page 199.)

By act approved July 2, 1836, Captains Smith, Crawford, Wallis, and Long of the militia of Missouri, and Captain Sigler of the Indiana militia, were paid for services rendered in protection of those states against Indians, and an appropriation of \$4,300 was made for that purpose. (See 5 United States Statutes, page 71.)

By act approved February 2, 1861, there was appropriated to reimburse the territory of Utah "for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said territory in the year 1853", the sum of \$53,512. (See 12 United States Statutes, page 15.) This bill was considered by the House Military Committee, and was reported by Mr. Stanton, who, in his report, says:

The liability of the federal government for necessary expenses incurred by the states and territories in repelling invasions of their territory by a foreign enemy, or of hostile tribes of Indians within our borders, has been so often recognized that it can no longer be considered an open question.

The committee also believe that the action of the state and territorial authorities in calling out their military force and engaging in hostilities furnished at least prima facie evidence of the necessity of their action.

As there is no evidence before the committee tending to show that these expenses were unnecessarily incurred, the committee feel bound to recognize the liability of the claim.

By the act approved June 21, 1860 (it being an army appropriation bill), the sum of \$18,988 was appropriated to reimburse the state of Iowa for the expenses of militia called out by the governor "to protect the frontier from Indian incursions". (See 12 United States Statutes, page 68.)

By the same act the sum of \$123,544.51 was appropriated to the state of Texas for the "payment of volunteers called out in the defense of the frontier of the state since the 28th of February, 1855". By the "act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June, 1864, and for other purposes", an appropriation was made "to pay the governor of the state of Minnesota, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said state in suppressing Indian hostilities within said state and upon its borders, in the year 1862, not exceeding \$250,000, to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury". (See 12 United States Statutes, page 754.)

In the sundry civil bill of the following year an appropriation of the sum of \$117,000 was made to the same state "to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by the state of Minnesota in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year 1862". (See 13 United States Statutes, pages 350, 351.)

By act approved May 28, 1864, the sum of \$928,411 was appropriated for the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Minnesota "by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians". (See 13 United States Statutes, page 92.)

Besides the appropriation made to the state of California by act approved August 5, 1854, the sum of \$924,259.65 was appropriated to reimburse the state for expenditures "in the suppression of Indian hostilities within the state prior to the 1st day of January, 1854". (See United States Statutes at Large for 1853-1854.)

August 4, 1886, a general act created a board of war claim examiners under the Secretary of War, to which all Indian war claims were referred for report to Congress as to allowance. The act was entitled "An act for the benefit of the states of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the territory of Washington, and Nevada when a territory". The purpose of this act was to relieve Congress of the pressure of such claims.

The total cost to the United States for pensions to the survivors or widows of these Indian wars June 1, 1890, was estimated at \$28,201,632.

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DEPREDATION CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES OF THE  
UNITED STATES TO INDIANS.

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## DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

Indian depredation claims are claims against Indians for depredations committed by them against whites or other Indians. These depredations began with the earliest white settlements, and claims under them have been a constant source of contention.

One of the most serious dangers that now threatens the reservation Indians is the allowance of claims against them for long past depredations said to have been committed on white men or other Indians.

Congress, while opening the Court of Claims to claimants, provides for defense by making an appropriation for the purpose under direction of the Department of Justice.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs annually reports the condition of these claims. The following text and tables are from the Commissioner's report for 1890, pages CXXVII-CXXXIII, except the last two tables and the accompanying text, which are from the Commissioner's report for 1891, pages 115, 116:

The first of such legislation is found in the act of May 19, 1793 (1 United States Statutes, 472), which provided that if the Indians took or destroyed property the owner should present his claim to the superintendent or agent of the tribe charged, who would demand satisfaction from the Indians. If it was not made within 18 months, the superintendent or agent was to report the claim and his action thereon to the President; and, "in the meantime in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guaranteed to the party injured an eventual indemnification", provided he did not seek private satisfaction or revenge. This act also provided for deducting the amount "out of the annual stipend which the United States are bound to pay the tribe"; and, further, that the Indian charged might be arrested, etc. This and subsequent conciliatory acts also provided that if the property of a friendly Indian should be taken by a white man, the same should be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, provided the Indian did not seek private revenge.

The act "to regulate trade and intercourse with the different tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers", approved June 30, 1834 (4 United States Statutes, 749), not only re-enacted all the provisions above mentioned but restrained white people from going on to the reservations without a license from the agent or other person in charge. It also provided that claims against Indians should be barred unless presented for payment within 3 years from the date of the injuries complained of. The law stood thus until the act approved February 28, 1859 (11 United States Statutes, 401), repealed that clause of the act of June 30, 1834, which provided that indemnity should be made out of the Treasury of the United States, but left unchanged and unrepealed the obligation of the Indians to pay for losses out of their annuities. By a joint resolution of June 25, 1860, Congress declared that this repeal should not be so construed as to destroy any right to indemnity which existed at the date of the same, that is, February 28, 1859, from which it would seem that claims originating prior to that time were not affected by the act of that date.

The act of July 15, 1870 (16 United States Statutes, 360), provided that no claim for Indian depredations should be paid in future except by special appropriation by Congress. The act of May 29, 1872 (17 United States Statutes, 190), directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare rules and regulations prescribing the manner of presenting depredation claims under existing laws and treaties, and the kind and amount of testimony necessary to establish their validity, also to investigate the claims presented and report them to Congress at each session, whether allowed or not, together with the evidence on which his action was based. Since this date this office has prepared these reports, and the work was done by its civilization and educational division until after the passage of the act of March 3, 1885; it was then transferred to the depredations division, which, however, did not receive official designation as such until January 1, 1889.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act of 1885 (23 United States Statutes, 376) set aside \$10,000 "for the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims". This act provided (1) for making and presenting to Congress at its next session a complete list of all Indian depredation claims then on file; and (2) for the investigation and report to Congress of depredation claims in favor of citizens of the United States, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of treaty stipulations. The first part of this work was transmitted to Congress March 11, 1866 [1886], and is to be found in Executive Document No. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.

To carry out the second requirement, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause such additional testimony to be taken as would make it possible to form a just estimate of the kind and value of the property damaged or destroyed. For this purpose special agents were employed and sent to the scenes of the alleged depredations, and additional clerks were appointed in this office to report the claims to the department for transmittal to Congress as rapidly as investigated.

Much of the first year's work \* \* \* was rendered useless for the following reason: the construction placed upon the act of March 3, 1885, by both the Indian bureau and the Department of the Interior, was that claims barred by the limitation clause of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 United States Statutes, 731, section 17), were not entitled to investigation on their merits; hence, they were simply examined to see whether they had been filed "within 3 years from the commission of the injuries", and if not, they were briefly reported as "barred" and not entitled to consideration. When quite a number had been thus disposed of, Congress, by the act approved

## REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

May 15, 1886 (24 United States Statutes, 44), which appropriated \$20,000 for continuing the investigation of the class of claims designated in the act of March 3, 1885, added the clause, "and the investigation and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report". This change in the law necessitated the return from Congress or the department of all claims which had been reported as "barred" and not examined on their merits.

At the request of this office the assistant attorney general for the Interior Department rendered an opinion August 23, 1886, as to what claims were subject to investigation on their merits under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of May 15, 1886. This opinion was to the effect that two classes of claims came within the provisions of these acts: first, all claims on file March 3, 1885, in favor of persons who were citizens of the United States at the dates of the alleged depredations for losses at the hands of Indians whose tribe had a treaty with the United States at the time of the losses, whether such claims were barred by statute or not; second, all claims growing out of depredations committed since December 1, 1873, because the latter part of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (containing the limitation clause which barred claims if not filed within 3 years from the date of the depredation), was omitted from section 2156 of the Revised Statutes, which is a re-enactment of the first part of said seventeenth section. Thus, when the Revised Statutes went into effect December 1, 1873, the limitation clause was removed, and the bar being no longer operative, claims could be filed at any time, if for a depredation committed subsequent to that date. A recent decision, however, has placed December 1, 1870, instead of December 1, 1873, as the time subsequent to which claims may originate and still be entitled to investigation, for the reason that if the bar had not become complete by the expiration of the full time to which it was limited, it was ineffectual and inoperative.

Under these decisions the claims on file have been classified as subject to consideration and not subject to consideration. The first class comprises 2 groups: one of claims on file March 3, 1885, whether barred or not; the other, claims filed since March 3, 1885, but for depredation committed since December 1, 1870. The latter class may be subdivided into 2 groups; one containing defects curable by the claimants, and the other defects curable only by statute. Both groups may be again subdivided into several classes.

Those defects curable by the parties are: (1) lack of proof in compliance with the department rules, which require that the evidence of 2 witnesses should support each claim, that the tribe which committed the alleged depredations shall be designated, and that the testimony shall have been taken before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths in such cases; (2) loss of material papers in the case when the claim has at some time been sent to an agent or to Congress, or where the papers have been returned to claimant, his agent, or attorney for amendment and never refiled. The claims with defects curable only by statute are: (1) those for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885; (2) those in favor of citizens, but for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations; (3) those in favor of Indians because of depredations by other Indians or by white men; and (4) those in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States.

The records do not show that any depredation claims were filed in this office prior to 1849, up to which time the bureau was a part of the War Department, although it is possible that some may have been so filed. If so, the record of them has never been transmitted here. During the last 40 years, or since this bureau was transferred to the Interior Department, over 6,000 claims have been presented, but the government has not carried out its oft repeated guaranty of "eventual indemnification" in even 300 of them. From 1796 to 1859 there was an implied contract on the part of the government to pay its citizens for property lost by Indian depredations "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated", and from 1859 to 1870 the obligation still rested on the government to deduct the amount of properly established claims from the annuities due the tribes charged with the depredations; but only a few of these claims have been paid or otherwise adjudicated.

The number so disposed of was stated in my last report as 54, aggregating \$218,190.10, but this number included only such claims as had been paid by act of Congress and were mentioned in the acts providing for their payment.

A thorough examination of the office records shows that 220 other claims have been at various times before May 29, 1872, referred by the Department of the Interior to the second auditor for settlement, and it is presumed that these have been paid either directly from the Treasury or from the annuities due the tribe of Indians charged with the depredation, so that the number of claims which have been filed and are no longer pending may be stated with tolerable accuracy as 274, aggregating \$784,268.42, on which \$434,570.93 was allowed.

When the act of March 3, 1885, was passed there were on file in this office 3,846 Indian depredation claims, involving a total of nearly \$14,000,000. Between that time and the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there were filed 93 claims, involving nearly \$900,000, so that, as shown in my last report, there were on file June 30, 1885, 3,939 claims, aggregating \$14,879,088.

Owing to the great amount of work required to prepare the list of claims which are found in Executive Document No. 125, as heretofore explained, and the fact that many of those reported under the act of March 3, 1885, as being "barred" had to be reinvestigated under the amended act of May 15, 1886, the real work of reporting claims for submission to Congress in pursuance of the above acts did not begin until about June 30, 1886, and those reported since then have been sent to Congress regularly in January of each year.

The following tables will show the number of claims filed and disposed of, those subject to investigation and those which can be rendered subject to investigation under existing laws, the number embraced in each of the 4 classes where the defects are curable only by statute, and the total amount involved in each class:

NUMBER OF DEPREDACTION CLAIMS ON HAND AND RECEIVED SINCE MARCH 3, 1885.

[DATES OF FILING.]	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
Total .....	6,053	\$20,922,939
Claims on file March 3, 1885.....	3,846	13,981,816
Claims filed between March 3 and June 30, 1885 .....	98	897,272
Claims filed during fiscal year ending June 30--		
1886.....	168	674,939
1887.....	109	382,514
1888.....	769	1,007,685
1889.....	509	1,883,104
1890.....	559	1,695,609

# DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

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## NUMBER OF DEPREDACTION CLAIMS DISPOSED OF UP TO JUNE 30, 1890.

[DATES OF PAYMENTS.]	Number of claims.	Amount allowed.	Amount claimed.
Total .....	1,371	\$1,640,017.33	\$4,612,553.07
Paid or otherwise adjudicated by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the act of May 29, 1872.	220	216,380.83	438,166.71
Paid under authority of various acts of Congress prior to March 3, 1885.	52	208,140.10	311,651.71
Paid under authority of acts of Congress since March 3, 1885.	2	10,050.00	34,450.00
Reported to Congress January 1—			
1887 .....	305	278,323.88	1,066,021.97
1888 .....	399	336,728.42	984,433.66
1889 .....	229	377,105.41	1,070,003.37
1890 .....	164	213,288.69	707,825.65
Pending in Indian Office June 30, 1890 .....	4,682		16,310,385.93

## NUMBER OF DEPREDACTION CLAIMS SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATION ON FILE JUNE 30, 1890.

[DATES OF FILING.]	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
Total .....	2,293	\$5,172,017.35
(a) On file March 3, 1885 .....	1,722	2,909,650.88
(b) Filed since March 3, 1885 .....	571	2,263,266.47

## NUMBER OF DEPREDACTION CLAIMS ON FILE JUNE 30, 1890, NOT SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATION.

[REASONS FOR NONCONSIDERATION.]	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
Total .....	2,389	\$11,138,368.58
(c) Because of defects curable by the claimants .....	580	4,480,938.53
(d) Because of defects curable only by statute .....	1,809	6,657,430.05

Class (c) need not be subdivided into the groups previously mentioned for the reason that in many instances if the papers were returned from Congress, the Indian agent, the claimant or his attorney, they would still be found defective in some way, and would have to be placed in another subdivision of the same class.

Class (d) is subdivided as follows:

## NUMBER OF CLAIMS ON FILE JUNE 30, 1890, NOT SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATION BECAUSE OF DEFECTS CURABLE ONLY BY STATUTE.

[REASONS FOR NONCONSIDERATION.]	Number of claims.	Amount involved.
Total .....	1,809	\$6,657,430.05
(1) Claims for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885.	1,265	4,017,600.53
(2) Claims for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations .....	187	1,043,986.15
(3) Claims in favor of Indians .....	338	1,558,700.27
(4) Claims in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States .....	19	37,083.10

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 124 claims subject to investigation, involving over a half million dollars, were placed on file; 435 claims not subject to investigation, involving over a million dollars, were also filed and are included in the above tables.

When the act of March 3, 1885, became a law there were on file in this office 3,574 claims, omitting those previously paid or otherwise disposed of, and although 1,097 claims have been reported to the department, and 2 have been paid, there were still pending June 30, 1890, 4,682 claims, an increase of 1,108. Of these 4,682 only 580 require amendments which the claimants can make, and it is submitted that the remaining 4,102 are all entitled to consideration under existing law.

## NUMBER OF CLAIMS SATISFACTORILY INVESTIGATED BY SPECIAL AGENTS IN THE FIELD DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1885.

Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30—	Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30—
1885 .....	1888 .....
1886 .....	1889 .....
1887 .....	1890 .....
37	272
127	201
	417

## REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

It was shown in my last report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, 202 claims, involving \$881,107, were reported to the department. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 289 claims, involving \$1,214,825.65, have been so reported.

Much difficulty has been experienced in communicating with claimants, especially where the claims originated nearly half a century ago, and considerable time has been taken up with this branch of the work. That it has resulted in bringing to light and into shape a number of such claims is shown by the fact that while last year 800, amounting to \$5,145,965.48, were not in condition for present consideration because of curable defects, now only 580, amounting to \$4,480,938.53, are so defective.

While the number of claims filed last year exceeded that of the previous year, and was greater than those of 1886 and 1887 combined, a large percentage of them are for depredations committed several years ago, and must not be taken as evidence that depredations are increasing. On the contrary, as the Indians are more closely confined to their reservations, or as they take land in severalty and adopt the habits of civilized life, depredations perceptibly decrease, and only a few have been reported as occurring within the last few years.

NUMBER OF DEPREDACTIONS COMMITTED EACH YEAR, FROM 1812 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE, AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED IN THE CLAIMS. (a)

YEARS.	Number.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number.	Amount.
Total .....	7,985	\$26,589,000	1851 .....	68	\$244,723	1871 .....	185	\$850,025
1812 .....	1	7,548	1852 .....	69	341,423	1872 .....	270	696,248
1821 .....	1	5,770	1853 .....	79	244,340	1873 .....	144	405,303
1832 .....	2	235	1854 .....	87	326,298	1874 .....	134	358,511
1833 .....	4	1,155	1855 .....	230	722,519	1875 .....	63	167,501
1834 .....	5	2,381	1856 .....	281	602,478	1876 .....	45	145,269
1835 .....	25	11,206	1857 .....	131	299,261	1877 .....	194	419,575
1836 .....	975	1,150,386	1858 .....	158	317,508	1878 .....	305	667,458
1837 .....	26	8,876	1859 .....	161	408,981	1879 .....	80	166,598
1838 .....	8	1,392	1860 .....	211	776,556	1880 .....	250	1,148,050
1839 .....	4	1,815	1861 .....	182	1,275,152	1881 .....	118	349,146
1843 .....	3	204,240	1862 .....	363	1,249,918	1882 .....	41	109,418
1844 .....	3	4,205	1863 .....	147	497,704	1883 .....	13	103,261
1845 .....	2	13,320	1864 .....	300	1,739,204	1884 .....	24	126,046
1846 .....	4	68,866	1865 .....	320	1,599,218	1885 .....	88	118,267
1847 .....	55	223,000	1866 .....	403	2,157,606	1886 .....	12	17,438
1848 .....	28	168,393	1867 .....	443	1,962,370	1887 .....	12	14,171
1849 .....	32	222,054	1868 .....	536	1,499,298	1888 .....	3	675
1850 .....	27	176,797	1869 .....	371	650,141	1889 .....	9	8,786
			1870 .....	265	613,157	1890 .....	5	1,966

a Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1891, page 115.

NUMBER OF DEPREDACTIONS COMMITTED BY EACH TRIBE AND THE AMOUNT INVOLVED. (a)

TRIBES.	Number.	Amount.	TRIBES.	Number.	Amount.
Total .....	7,985	\$25,589,006	Cow Creek .....	25	\$33,151
Comanche .....	1,307	4,056,639	Ponca .....	25	38,621
Apache .....	988	4,186,480	Pottawatomie .....	23	7,887
Creek .....	965	1,195,978	Oregon .....	29	133,613
Choyenne .....	653	2,804,382	Sac and Fox .....	20	270,145
Sioux .....	679	2,900,415	Yakima .....	20	85,783
Navajo .....	645	2,382,109	Wichita .....	17	6,821
Kiowa .....	334	1,447,592	Crow .....	18	35,079
Chippewa .....	187	168,835	Puyallup .....	12	14,145
Pawnee .....	170	216,170	Omaha .....	11	4,067
Osage .....	160	227,115	Modoc .....	11	34,250
Nez Perce .....	161	365,588	Cayuse .....	13	43,000
Ute .....	157	525,233	Shoshone .....	11	57,997
Rogue River .....	137	434,796	Caddo .....	12	37,240
Bannock .....	134	375,028	Walla Walla .....	9	67,253
California Indians .....	154	884,098	Coquillo .....	7	12,027
Arpaho .....	70	297,308	Skaquamish .....	7	3,676
Nisqually .....	66	118,109	Pima and Maricopa .....	6	9,753
Winnebago .....	58	73,251	Flatheads .....	6	11,505
Keechic .....	52	55,865	Menominee .....	6	530
Klikitat .....	50	138,678	Hualapai .....	6	53,819
Washington territory Indians .....	48	84,527	Otoe .....	5	3,534
Blackfeet .....	41	217,701	Elaha .....	3	393
Kansas or Kaw .....	36	65,261	Iowa .....	3	252
Piute .....	41	368,315	Prairie Indians .....	3	13,325
Cherokee .....	30	85,520	Lipan .....	10	52,090
Southern refugee Indians .....	30	6,150	Pend d'Oreille .....	3	1,740
Kickapoo .....	53	302,351	Miscellaneous and unknown tribes .....	142	510,359
Snake .....	39	153,318	Committed by white persons, including United States soldiers, emigrants, and rebels .....	88	322,936

a Op. cit., page 116.

May 17, 1796, under the approval of George Washington, Congress solemnly promised eventual indemnification to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States who might, through no fault of their own, lose their property at the hands of Indians who were holding treaty relations. In the nearly 100 years which have elapsed since that date the promise has been kept in regard to not more than 3 per cent of the claims which have been filed. The law forbade these claimants, under penalty of losing the amounts of their claims, from attempting by private efforts to recover their property, where such efforts might involve the country in an Indian war, in the language of the law from taking "private satisfaction or revenge". Becoming thus, by its own law, their agent and attorney, and forbidding them any other course of procedure, the government appeared bound by honor and good policy to redeem its pledges and faithfully carry out its promises.

On the last day of its last session [March 3, 1891] Congress enacted a law transferring jurisdiction as to the adjudication of all these claims from the Interior Department to the Court of Claims. This office has long desired and frequently recommended that some such action should be taken; and while the measure adopted by the last Congress does not, in some of its aspects, meet my entire approval, yet in the main I welcome its enactment, and am glad that a step has been taken looking to the ultimate redemption of the obligations of the United States.

#### CONTRACT ATTORNEYS FOR INDIAN TRIBES.

Indians are easily dissatisfied, and, as a rule, not understanding English, they frequently, with or without reason, become displeased with the nation or its officials, and especially so in the matter of treaties or contracts, charging that they did not know the terms at the time of signing, or that the contracts have been improperly executed, or that they are being cheated. It is difficult to quiet a dissatisfied Indian. Attorneys for Indian tribes are not appointed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but are retained by the Indians. When attorneys are selected by tribes they bring their contracts to the Indian Office for approval and transmission to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. The officials of the United States are to see that the contracts are not excessive and that the Indians are protected. A list of all such contracts is kept on file by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is published by him in his regular annual reports. (a)

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<sup>a</sup> See Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, pages CLXXVI—CLXXXII.

## LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS, 1890.

### INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

The United States holds in trust funds which are invested in state and other bonds for certain tribes of Indians. These funds have arisen from the sale of Indian lands or from the sale of the lands of removed Indian tribes, the United States investing the money in bonds or stocks. The amount of stock so held is \$1,648,016.83 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The annual interest charge on this amount is \$98,261.01. This is paid to the trust tribes each year by the government. The amount of bonds of Indians abstracted from the United States Treasury is \$83,000. The annual interest charge on these is \$4,980. The United States thus holds for these Indian tribes a total of \$1,731,016.83 $\frac{3}{4}$  of stocks, with an annual interest charge of \$103,241.01, which is paid by the United States to the Indians, or for which the United States is liable.

Another character of investments by the nation for Indians is "funds held in trust" in lieu of investment. This class of liabilities also arises from land sales or removals. The amount of funds held in trust by the government for Indians and for which it pays interest from the Treasury of 4 or 5 per cent per annum is \$23,760,413.34. The annual interest charge paid out by the nation to the Indians on this account is \$1,175,312.96. To the amount of funds held in trust for tribes must be added \$7,441,666.64, the amount of aggregate future appropriations to pay liabilities to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations; in all \$31,202,079.98. (a) Congress each year appropriates money to pay the Indians interest due on bonds which do not pay interest. The interest on the bonds of 6 states was appropriated for in 1890, amounting to \$96,490.

From these funds, however, Indian depredation claims are paid. The amount claimed to date on this account more than equals the total amount of the above debt. In any event the United States is liable for the total amount, whether it reaches the Indians, the lawful owners of the same, or the white men who may be awarded Indian money for Indian depredations. .

For full particulars as to these trusts see the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

### LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS, 1890

The liabilities of the United States to Indians under treaties are published annually by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The amount of money necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued, is \$1,134,690; aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect payment, \$7,441,666.64; amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character, \$322,007.35; amount held in trust on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities, \$5,479,737.36.

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a See Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, pages 423-433.



## TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS. (a)

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1890: Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F, show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal state stocks enumerated in table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on nonpaying state stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

**A.—LIST OF NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES FOR WHOM STOCK IS HELD IN TRUST BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN), SHOWING THE AMOUNT STANDING TO THE CREDIT OF EACH TRIBE, THE ANNUAL INTEREST, THE DATE OF THE TREATY OR LAW UNDER WHICH THE INVESTMENT WAS MADE, AND THE AMOUNT OF ABSTRACTED BONDS FOR WHICH CONGRESS HAS MADE NO APPROPRIATION, AND THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SAME.**

TRIBES.	Treaty or act.	STATUTES AT LARGE.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol- ume.	Page.				
Total.....				\$1,648,010.83½	\$98,261.01	\$83,000.00	\$4,980.00
Cherokee national fund .....	December 29, 1835.....	7	478	534,638.56	30,958.31	08,000.00	4,080.00
Cherokee school fund .....	February 27, 1819.....	7	195	62,854.28	3,841.26	15,000.00	900.00
Cherokee orphan fund .....	December 29, 1835.....	7	498				
	December 29, 1835.....	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40		
	February 14, 1873.....	17	402				
Chickasaw national fund .....	October 20, 1872.....	7	381	347,016.83½	20,321.01		
	May 24, 1834.....	7	450				
	June 20, 1878.....						
Choctaw general fund .....	January 17, 1837.....	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00		
Delaware general fund .....	May 6, 1854.....	10	1048	109,283.90	7,087.03		
Iowas .....	May 17, 1854.....	10	1069	51,000.00	3,280.00		
	March 6, 1864.....	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc .....	May 30, 1854.....	10	1082	31,300.00	2,041.00		
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund .....	February 23, 1867.....	15	519	20,700.00	1,449.00		
Menomonees .....	February 23, 1867.....	15	519	19,000.00	956.00		
	September 3, 1836.....	7	506				

a Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page 423.

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust as shown by the last annual report was caused by the redemption of \$110,000 bonds of the state of North Carolina. The \$1,000 bond of the state of Indiana belonging to the Pottawatomic education fund, heretofore carried in the column under "Amount of abstracted bonds", has been dropped from this statement for the reason that Congress, by act approved August 19, 1890, appropriated the face value of the same with interest for 22 years.

## REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

**B.**—STATEMENT OF STOCK ACCOUNT, EXHIBITING IN DETAIL THE SECURITIES IN WHICH THE FUNDS OF EACH TRIBE ARE INVESTED AND NOW ON HAND, THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SAME, AND THE AMOUNT OF ABSTRACTED BONDS NOT PROVIDED FOR BY CONGRESS. (a)

STOCKS.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund .....		\$602,638.56	\$68,000.00	\$534,638.56	\$30,958.31
State of Florida.....	7.00	13,000.00		13,000.00	910.00
State of Louisiana.....	6.00	11,000.00		11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri.....	6.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		
State of North Carolina.....	6.00	34,000.00	13,000.00	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina.....	6.00	118,000.00		118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee.....	6.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
State of Tennessee.....	5.00	125,000.00		125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia.....	6.00	90,000.00		90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.....	6.00	156,638.56		156,638.56	9,398.31
Cherokee school fund .....		77,854.28	15,000.00	62,854.28	3,841.26
State of Florida.....	7.00	7,000.00		7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana.....	6.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina.....	6.00	8,000.00	8,000.00		
State of South Carolina.....	6.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee.....	6.00	7,000.00	7,000.00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.....	6.00	51,854.28		51,854.28	3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund: United States issue to Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.....	6.00			22,223.26	1,333.40
Chickasaw national fund.....				347,016.83½	20,321.01
State of Arkansas.....	6.00			168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland.....	6.00			8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee.....	6.00			104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee.....	5.25			66,666.66½	3,500.00
Choctaw general fund: State of Virginia, registered.....	6.00			450,000.00	27,000.00
Delaware general fund .....				109,283.90	7,087.03
State of Florida.....	7.00			53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina.....	6.00			7,000.00	420.00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.....	6.00			49,283.90	2,957.03
Iowa.....				51,000.00	3,280.00
State of Florida.....	7.00			22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana.....	6.00			9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina.....	6.00			17,000.00	1,020.00
State of South Carolina.....	6.00			3,000.00	180.00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc.....				31,300.00	2,041.00
State of Florida.....	7.00			16,300.00	1,141.00
State of Louisiana.....	6.00			15,000.00	900.00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc., school fund: State of Florida.....	7.00			20,700.00	1,449.00
Menomonees: State of Tennessee.....	5.00			19,000.00	950.00

a Op. cit., pages 424, 425.

**C.**—STATEMENT OF STOCKS HELD BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AS CUSTODIAN FOR THE VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES, SHOWING THE AMOUNT NOW ON HAND; ALSO ABSTRACTED BONDS, FOR WHICH CONGRESS HAS MADE NO APPROPRIATION. (a)

STOCKS.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
Total.....		\$1,648,016.83½	\$83,000.00
State of Arkansas.....	6.00	168,000.00	
State of Florida.....	7.00	132,000.00	
State of Louisiana.....	6.00	37,000.00	
State of Maryland.....	6.00	8,350.17	
State of Missouri.....	6.00		50,000.00
State of North Carolina.....	6.00	45,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina.....	6.00	122,000.00	
State of Tennessee.....	6.00	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee.....	5.00	144,000.00	
State of Tennessee.....	5.25	66,666.66½	
State of Virginia.....	6.00	541,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.....	6.00	280,000.00	

a Op. cit., page 425.

# LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS.

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## D.—STATEMENT OF FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT. (a)

TRIBES AND FUND.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	STATUTES AT LARGE.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol. me.	Page.	Section.		
Total .....					\$23,760,413.34	\$1,175,312.96
Choctaws .....	January 20, 1825 .....	7	236	9	390,257.92	19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund .....	June 22, 1855 .....	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund .....	September 27, 1830 .....	7	337	19	16,608.04	830.40
Choctaw general fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		49,472.70	2,473.63
Creek general fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		47,514.00	2,375.70
	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Creeks .....	August 7, 1856 .....	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee asylum fund .....	June 14, 1866 .....	14	786	3	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee national fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee orphan fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		796,810.90	39,815.55
Cherokee school fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		337,450.05	16,872.80
	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		732,416.81	36,620.84
Chickasaw national fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		959,678.82	47,983.94
Chickasaw incompetent fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		2,000.00	100.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		42,560.36	2,128.02
Delaware general fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		753,894.64	37,694.73
Delaware school fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		11,000.00	550.00
Iowas .....	May 7, 1854 .....	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		120,543.87	6,027.16
Kansas .....	June 14, 1846 .....	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas school fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		27,174.41	1,358.72
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		6,000.00	300.00
Kickapoo .....	May 18, 1854 .....	10	1079	2	73,048.86	3,682.44
Kickapoo general fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		114,181.91	5,709.09
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund .....	July 23, 1882 .....	22	177		15,062.17	750.10
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Monomonee fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		134,639.38	6,701.98
Omaha fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		245,216.41	12,260.82
Osages .....	June 2, 1825 .....	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		8,147,515.46	407,375.77
	July 15, 1870 .....	16	36	12		
	May 9, 1872 .....	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880 .....	21	201			
Osage school fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund .....	August 15, 1876 .....	19	238		595,577.85	29,778.89
Pawnee fund .....	April 12, 1876 .....	19	28		301,497.27	15,074.86
Ponca fund .....	March 5, 1881 .....	21	422		70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies .....	June 5, 1846 .....	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies general fund .....	June 17, 1846 .....	9	854	7	80,618.57	4,480.93
	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70			
Pottawatomies educational fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi .....	October 2, 1837 .....	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	October 11, 1842 .....	7	506	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		55,058.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri .....	October 21, 1837 .....	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		21,659.12	1,082.06
Santee Sioux fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminole general fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole .....	August 7, 1856 .....	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1868 .....	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York .....	June 27, 1846 .....	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		86,950.00	4,347.50
Shawnees .....	May 10, 1854 .....	10	1056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		1,985.65	99.28
Shoshone and Bannock fund .....	July 3, 1882 .....	22	149	2	13,621.04	681.05
Eastern Shawnee fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		9,079.12	453.65
Stockbridge consolidated fund .....	February 6, 1871 .....	16	405		75,988.60	3,799.42
Umatilla school fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		59,467.14	2,973.35
Ute 5 per cent fund .....	April 29, 1874 .....	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund .....	June 15, 1880 .....	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	62,500.00
Utah and White River Ute fund .....	April 1, 1880 .....	21	70		3,340.00	167.00
	November 1, 1897 .....	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
Winnebagoes .....	July 15, 1870 .....	16	355		78,340.41	3,917.02

## REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, namely: (a)

These funds have been decreased by—

Payment to Creek Nation of treaty funds .....	\$400,000.00
Payment of Kansas tribal funds in the redemption of Kaw scrip .....	65,000.00
Payment to Kickapoo allottees, treaty funds .....	8,783.58
Payment to Kickapoo allottees out of Kickapoo general fund .....	6,962.85
Payment to Kickapoo allottees out of Kickapoo 4 per cent fund .....	160.14
Payment to Miamis of Kansas, treaty funds .....	14,170.33
	<u>495,076.90</u>

And increased by—

Appropriation for Choctaw orphans, act August 19, 1890 .....	\$15,000.00
Redemption of North Carolina bonds, Cherokee national fund .....	7,000.00
Redemption of North Carolina bonds, Cherokee school fund .....	13,000.00
Proceeds of sale of lands, Cherokee school fund .....	7,204.66
Redemption of North Carolina bonds, Delaware general fund .....	80,000.00
Redemption of North Carolina bonds, Iowa fund .....	4,000.00
Redemption of North Carolina bonds, Kaskaskia, etc., fund .....	6,000.00
Proceeds of sale of Omaha lands .....	48,328.45
Proceeds of sale of Osage lands .....	67,909.21
Proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouri lands .....	183,461.46
Proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands .....	15,040.13
Proceeds of sale of Umatilla lands .....	5.50
Proceeds of sale of Umatilla Ute lands .....	3,340.00
	<u>450,289.41</u>

Net decrease .....

44,787.49

Amount reported in Statement 4, November, 1889 .....

23,805,200.83

Deduct amount of net decrease .....

44,787.49

Total as before stated .....

23,760,413.34

a Op. cit., p. 426.

## E.—INTEREST COLLECTED ON UNITED STATES BONDS. (a)

FUND OR TRIBE.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund .....	\$156,638.56	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 .....	\$4,690.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890 .....	4,699.16
			<u>9,389.32</u>
Cherokee school fund .....	51,854.28	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 .....	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890 .....	1,555.63
			<u>3,111.26</u>
Cherokee orphan fund .....	22,223.26	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 .....	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890 .....	666.70
			<u>1,333.40</u>
Delaware general fund .....	49,283.90	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890 .....	1,478.51
	49,283.90	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890 .....	1,478.51
			<u>2,957.02</u>

a Op. cit., p. 427.

## F.—INTEREST COLLECTED ON STATE BONDS, THE INTEREST ON WHICH IS REGULARLY PAID.

FUND OR TRIBE.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent bonds: Chickasaw national fund .....	\$8,350.17	July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890 .....	a\$485.34

a Less state tax, \$15.00.

## RECAPITULATION OF INTEREST COLLECTED AS PER TABLES HEREINBEFORE GIVEN.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E) .....	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying state stocks (Table F) .....	485.34

Total interest collected during the time specified and carried to the credit of trust fund  
interest due various Indian tribes .....

17,285.34

# LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS.

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APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890, ON NONPAYING STOCKS HELD IN TRUST BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES. (a)

BONDS.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Total amount appropriated.....		\$1,469,665.66	\$96,490.00
Arkansas.....	6.00	168,000.00	10,080.00
Florida.....	7.00	132,000.00	12,050.00
North Carolina.....	6.00	155,000.00	14,520.00
South Carolina.....	6.00	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee.....	6.00	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	5.25	66,666.66	3,500.00
Tennessee.....	5.00	144,000.00	7,200.00
Virginia.....	6.00	541,000.00	32,460.00
Louisiana.....	6.00	37,000.00	2,220.00

a Op. cit., page 427.

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1889, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, as exhibited in the following statement: (a)

APPROPRIATIONS.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1889.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during year.	On hand November 1, 1890.
Total.....		\$9,124,015.88	\$355,490.46	\$13,905.53	\$9,469,110.81
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.....	12 Stats., 819, act March 3, 1883.....	6,287.92	23,414.39	4,013.30	25,689.01
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.....	Cherokee strip.....				
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.....	Treaties of February 27, 1819, and December 20, 1835.....				
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.....	Article 4, treaty of October 5, 1850, 12 Stats., 1112.....	8,085.72	11,936.08		20,022.40
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.....	Act of March 3, 1872.....		945.10		945.10
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.....	Acts of July 31, 1872, and August 7, 1882.....	196,887.96	48,328.45		245,216.41
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.....	Article 2, treaty September 20, 1865, sec. 2, act July 15, 1870.....	7,779,048.59	69,024.53	567.66	7,847,515.46
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.....	Article 1, treaty September 20, 1865.....	300,000.00			300,000.00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.....	Acts of February 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.....	4,058.06			4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.....	Treaty February 27, 1807, 15 Stats., 532.....	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagos, proceeds of lands.....	Article 2, treaty 1850, act February 2, 1863.....	20,021.61	572.22		21,193.83
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California.....	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stats., 633.....	594.37			594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.....	Treaty March 6, 1871, 12 Stats., 1171, act August 15, 1876.....	1,978.67	2,260.71	66.30	4,182.08
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.....	Acts April 7, 1869, and January 11, 1875.....	1,270.56	492.29	70.00	1,692.85
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourians, proceeds of lands.....	Act of August 15, 1870.....	412,116.39	183,401.46		595,577.85
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.....	Act of April 10, 1870.....	286,457.14	15,040.13		301,497.27
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.....	Act of August 5, 1882, 22 Stats., 297, 298.....	59,461.64	5.50	7,740.00	51,727.14
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.....	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stats., 177.....	15,162.31		1,548.27	13,614.04

a Op. cit., page 428.

## PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS. (a)

NAMES OF TREATIES.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations. (b)	Aggregate of future appropriations required. (c)	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States. (d)
Total.....				\$1,184,690	\$7,441,666.04	\$322,007.35	\$5,479,737.36
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.....	30 installments, provided to be expended under article 10, treaty of October 21, 1867.....	7 installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 584, sec. 10.....		210,000.00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Article 10, treaty of October 21, 1867.....	do.....	11,000			
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.....	Article 14, treaty of October 21, 1867.....	Vol. 15, p. 585, sec. 14.....	4,500			
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	do.....	do.....	2,500			
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.....	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.....	Article 7, treaty of July 27, 1866.....	Treaty not published.....	30,000			
Cheyennes and Arapahos.....	30 installments, provided to be expended under article 10, treaty of October 28, 1867.....	7 installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 596, sec. 10.....		140,000.00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	do.....	do.....	12,000			
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, sec. 13.....	6,500			
Chickasaws.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....		Vol. 1, p. 619.....			3,000.00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	46 installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.....	2 installments, of \$1,000 each, due.....	Vol. 9, p. 904, sec. 3.....		2,000.00		

a Op. cit., pages 429-433.

b These amounts are indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.

c These amounts will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.

d On these amounts 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.

## PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

NAMES OF TREATIES.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations.	Aggregate of future appropriations required.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States.
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	40 installments: in money, \$10,606.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	4 installments, of \$22,606.66 each, due.	Vol. 10 p. 1168, sec. 3; vol. 13, p. 694, sec. 3.		\$90,606.04		
Choctaws.	Permanent annuities	Article 2, treaty of November 10, 1805, \$3,000; article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,900.	Vol. 7, p. 99, sec. 2; vol. 11, p. 614, sec. 13; vol. 7, p. 213, sec. 13; vol. 7, p. 235, sec. 2.			\$9,600.00	
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, sec. 6; vol. 7, p. 236, sec. 9; vol. 7, p. 614, sec. 13.			920.00	
Do.	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, sec. 13.			19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Creeks.	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790.	Vol. 7, p. 36, sec. 4.			1,500.00	
Do.	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802.	Vol. 7, p. 69, sec. 2.			3,000.00	
Do.	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826.	Vol. 7, p. 287, sec. 4.			20,000.00	400,000.00
Do.	Smiths, shops, etc.	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, sec. 8.			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do.	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, sec. 8; vol. 11, p. 700, sec. 5.			600.00	12,000.00
Do.	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, sec. 5; vol. 11, p. 700, sec. 5.	\$840 270 600 1,000 2,000			
Do.	Interest on \$200,900 held in trust, article 6, treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 730, sec. 6.			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$275,168 held in trust, article 3, treaty June 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	Vol. 14, p. 786, sec. 3.			13,758.40	275,168.00
Crows.	For supplying male persons over 14 years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over 12 years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868: 8 installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, sec. 9.		120,000.00		
Do.	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	do	4,500			
Do.	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at.	Vol. 15, p. 651, sec. 8.	1,500			
Do.	25 installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	16 installments of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		480,000.00		
Iowas.	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1371, sec. 9.			2,875.00	57,500.00
Indians at Black-foot agency.	10 installments of annuity, at \$150,000 each.	7 installments, due.	Act of May 1, 1883.		1,050,000.00		
Indians at Fort Belknap agency.	10 installments of annuity, at \$115,000 each.	do	do		805,000.00		
Indians at Fort Peck agency.	10 installments of annuity, at \$165,000 each.	do	do		1,155,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall agency.	20 installments of annuity of \$6,000.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; 18 installments, due.	Agreement of February 23, 1889.		108,000.00		
Kansas.	Interest on \$135,000, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 9, p. 842, sec. 2.			6,750.00	135,000.00
Kickapoos.	Interest on \$73,048.86, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 10, p. 1079, sec. 2.			3,682.44	73,048.86
Moleks.	Pay of teacher to manual labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 682, sec. 2.	3,000			
New Perces.	Salary of 2 matrons for schools, 2 assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and 2 millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.	Vol. 14, p. 650, sec. 5.	6,000			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahos.	30 installments, for purchase of clothing, as per article 6, of treaty May 10, 1868.	8 installments of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, sec. 6.		96,000.00		
Do.	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.	Vol. 15, p. 658, sec. 7.	9,000			
Osages.	Interest on \$60,120, at 5 per cent for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1885.	Vol. 7, p. 242, sec. 6.			3,456.00	60,120.00
Do.	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent, to be paid semiannually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.	Vol. 14, p. 687, sec. 1.			15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	12 installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	4 installments of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, sec. 4.		20,000.00		
Pawnees.	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729, sec. 2.			30,000.00	
Do.	Support of 2 manual labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, sec. 3.	10,000			
Do.	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; 2 blacksmiths, \$1,200, and 2 strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, sec. 4.	2,180			
Do.	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, sec. 4.	4,400			
Poncas.	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.	Vol. 12, p. 998, sec. 2.	18,000			
Pottawatomies.	Permanent annuity in money.	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, sec. 4.			857.80	7,156.00
Do.	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, sec. 3.			178.90	3,578.00
Do.	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, sec. 3.			894.50	17,800.00
Do.	do	September 28, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, sec. 2.			715.60	14,812.00
Do.	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1820	Vol. 7, p. 830, sec. 2.			5,724.77	114,405.40
Do.	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 20, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, sec. 3; vol. 7, p. 318, sec. 2; vol. 7, p. 321, sec. 2.			1,008.90	20,179.80

# LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS.

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## PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

NAMES OF TREATIES.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations.	Aggregate of future appropriations required.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States.
Pottawatomies .....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829 .....	Vol. 7, p. 320, sec. 2 .....				
Do .....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, sec. 2; vol. 9, p. 855, sec. 10.			\$156.54 107.34	\$3,120.80 2,146.80
Do .....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 9, p. 855, sec. 7.				
Quapaws .....	For education, smith, farmer, and smithshop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, sec. 3.	\$1,500		11,593.21	230,064.20
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. ....	Permanent annuity .....	Treaty of November 3, 1804 .....	Vol. 7, p. 85, sec. 3. ....			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent. ....	Treaty of October 21, 1837 .....	Vol. 7, p. 541, sec. 2. ....			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent. ....	Treaty of October 21, 1842 .....	Vol. 7, p. 596, sec. 2. ....			40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. ....	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent. ....	Treaty of October 21, 1837 .....	Vol. 7, p. 543, sec. 2. ....			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do .....	For support of school. ....	Treaty of March 6, 1861 .....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, sec. 5. ....	200			
Seminoles .....	Interest on \$500,000, article 8 of treaty of August 7, 1856. ....	\$25,000 annual annuity .....	Vol. 11, p. 702, sec. 8. ....			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent. ....	Support of schools, etc. ....	Vol. 14, p. 757, sec. 3. ....			3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas .....	Permanent annuity .....	September 9 and 17, 1817 .....	Vol. 7, p. 161, sec. 4; vol. 7, p. 179, sec. 4.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do .....	Smith and smithshop and miller, permanent. ....	February 28, 1821 .....	Vol. 7, p. 349, sec. 4. ....			1,660.00	33,200.00
Senecas of New York. ....	Permanent annuity .....	February 19, 1841 .....	Vol. 4, p. 442 .....			6,000.00	120,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent. ....	Act of June 27, 1846 .....	Vol. 9, p. 35, sec. 2. ....			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario bank to the United States Treasury. ....	do .....	Vol. 9, p. 35, sec. 3. ....			2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees. ....	Permanent annuity .....	Treaty of September 17, 1812 .....	Vol. 7, p. 179, sec. 4. ....			\$1,000.00	\$20,000.00
Do .....	Support of smith and smithshops. ....	Treaty of July 20, 1831 .....	Vol. 7, p. 352, sec. 4. ....	\$1,000			
Shawnees .....	Permanent annuity for education. ....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 61, sec. 4. ....			3,000.00	60,000.00
Do .....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent. ....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854 ..	Vol. 10, p. 1056, sec. 3. ....			2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Bannocks: .....							
Shoshones .....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, 30 installments.	9 installments, due, estimated, at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, sec. 9. ....		\$80,000.00		
Do .....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated .....	Vol. 15, p. 670, sec. 10. ....	5,000			
Do .....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops. ....	do .....	Vol. 15, p. 676, sec. 3. ....	1,000			
Bannocks .....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, 30 installments.	9 installments, due, estimated, at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, sec. 9. ....		45,000.00		
Do .....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. ....	Estimated .....	Vol. 15, p. 676, sec. 10. ....	5,000			
Six Nations of New York. ....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc. ....	Treaty November 11, 1794 .....	Vol. 7, p. 64, sec. 6. ....			4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. ....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children. ....	9 installments of \$130,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, sec. 10. ....		1,170,000.00		
Do .....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel. ....	Estimated .....	do .....	2,000			
Do .....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture. ....	9 installments of \$150,000 each, due, estimated.	do .....		1,350,000.00		
Do .....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. ....	Estimated .....	Vol. 15, p. 638, sec. 13. ....	10,400			
Do .....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876. ....	do .....	Vol. 19, p. 250, sec. 5. ....	950,000			
Tabeguache band of Utes. ....	Pay of blacksmith .....	do .....	Vol. 13, p. 676, sec. 10. ....	720			
Tabeguache, Muanche, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes. ....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop. ....	do .....	Vol. 15, p. 627, sec. 9. ....	220			
Do .....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers. ....	do .....	Vol. 15, p. 622, sec. 15. ....	7,800			
Do .....	30 installments of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, etc. ....	8 installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, sec. 11. ....		240,000.00		
Do .....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc. ....	do .....	Vol. 15, p. 622, sec. 12. ....	80,000			
Winnebagoes .....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum. ....	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1882.	Vol. 7, p. 546, sec. 4; vol. 12, p. 628, sec. 4.			40,245.45	804,909.17
Do .....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. ....	July 15, 1870 .....	Vol. 16, p. 355, sec. 1. ....			3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux. ....	20 installments of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit. ....	18 installments of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, sec. 4. ....		270,000.00		

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## LEGAL STATUS OF INDIANS.

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## LEGAL STATUS OF INDIANS.

Many of the North American Indians in 1890 present a lamentable condition. They are natives but they are not citizens, and have no defined status.

In the matter of civil rights the legal status of the North American reservation Indian in 1890 is unstable. A United States district court has said that he is a person within the constitution of the United States. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says he is a ward of the nation. The allotment act of 1884 says that when allotted he at once becomes a citizen, that is, he is not a citizen until he becomes the occupancy owner of lands held by a suspended fee.

After the government of the United States was organized the Indian was looked upon as a subject, still not a citizen. When the superintendency and agency system combined was in operation the Indians were still considered independent nations until after the adoption of the reservation system, and until 1871, when President Grant ceased to treat with them as nations.

### HOW INDIANS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES MAY BECOME CITIZENS.

In 1890 there were 3 ways in which an Indian born in the United States could become a citizen of the United States:

First. By taking an Indian homestead, under provisions of the act of July 4, 1884 (23 United States Statutes, page 96), and adopting the ways of civilized life. The fees for the entry are paid by the nation if the Indian is unable to pay them. The patent for this homestead is issued after 25 years. If the Indian is a citizen at the time of his application for homestead he takes the homestead as do other citizens, in fee.

Second. By reason of allotment to a specific tract of land under law of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 United States Statutes, page 388).

Third. By renouncing his tribal relations and adopting the ways of civilized life.

In the Oklahoma act of May 2, 1890, there is a special provision for the Indians of Indian territory.

The United States district court for the western district of New York decided in 1877, in the case of *Abram Elm*, indicted for voting for a representative in Congress at the election in the town of Lenox, Madison county, in 1876, "that inasmuch as the defendant was subject by the laws of the United States to taxation and to the jurisdiction of the courts in the same manner and to the same extent as other citizens", and since the tribal government to which he belonged had ceased to exist, he was entitled to vote, and his conviction for illegal voting was reversed. From this opinion by Judge Wallace it appeared that whenever the tribal government of the several Indian nations is broken, no further action will be necessary to make the former members citizens. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Elk v. Wilkins* necessitated new law as to this. The general allotment act of February 8, 1887, followed the suggestions in that case and provided that—

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

Congress can at any time by an act declare all Indians in the United States, including the Six Nations of New York and The Five Civilized Tribes, citizens of the United States. The Indians not citizens now are the nonallotted reservation Indians, the Six Nations of New York, and The Five Civilized Tribes of Indian territory.

Alien born Indians become citizens as do other aliens, and a state can admit an Indian to citizenship, but not while he is on a reservation or a ward of the nation. The reservations and the Indians on them are absolutely under the authority of the United States.

The civil status of the Indians has been defined by a long series of statutes and court rulings. In the cases of the *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (5 Peters, 1) and *Worcester v. Georgia* (6 Peters, 515) the Indian tribes residing within the United States were recognized in some sense as political bodies, not as foreign nations nor as

domestic nations, but still possessing and exercising some of the functions of nationality; but by act of Congress of March 3, 1871, it was provided that hereafter no recognition by treaty or otherwise should be made by the United States of the claim of any Indian tribe as being an independent nation, tribe, or power. The Indians hold the relation of wards to the general government and are subject to its control. A state legislature has no jurisdiction over the Indian territory contained within the territorial limits of the state; but in the case of *New York v. Dibble* (21 Howard, 366) it was decided that the state holds the sovereign police authority over the persons and property of the Indians, so far as necessary to preserve the peace and protect them from imposition and intrusion.

#### LEGAL STANDING OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Indian includes descendants of Indians who have an admixture of white or negro blood, provided they retain their distinctive character as members of the tribe from which they trace descent. (a)

The United States adopted the principle originally established by European nations, that the aboriginal tribes were to be regarded as the owners of the territories they respectively occupied. (b)

Indians who maintain their tribal relations are the subjects of independent governments, and as such not in the jurisdiction of the United States, because the Indian nations have always been regarded as distinct political communities between which and the government certain international relations were to be maintained. These relations are established by treaties to the same extent as with foreign powers. They are treated as sovereign communities, possessing and exercising the right of free deliberation and action, but, in consideration of protection, owing a qualified subjection to the United States. (c)

If the tribal organization of Indian bands is recognized by the national government as existing, that is to say, if the government makes treaties with and has its agent among them, paying annuities, and dealing otherwise with "headmen" in its behalf, the fact that the primitive habits and customs of the tribe have been largely broken into by intercourse with the whites does not authorize a state government to regard the tribal organization as gone and the Indians as citizens of the state where they are and subject to its laws. (d)

When members leave their tribe and become merged into the mass of the people they owe complete allegiance to the government of the United States and are subject to its courts. (e)

A white man who is incorporated with a tribe by adoption does not thereby become an Indian so as to cease to be amenable to the laws of the United States or to lose the right to trial in their courts. (f)

Under the constitution "Indians not taxed" are not counted in apportioning representatives and direct taxes among the states; and Congress has power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes. The tribes are alien nations, distinct political communities, with whom the United States have habitually dealt either through treaties or acts of Congress. The members owe immediate allegiance to their several tribes, and are not part of the people of the United States. They are in a dependent condition, a state of pupillage, resembling that of a ward to his guardian. Indians and their property, exempt from taxation by treaty or statute of the United States, can not be taxed by any state. General acts of Congress do not apply to Indians, unless so expressed as to clearly manifest an intention to include them. The alien and dependent condition of the members of the tribes can not be put off at their own will without the assent of the United States. They have never been deemed citizens, except under explicit provisions of treaty or statute to that effect; nor were they made citizens by the fourteenth amendment. (g)

While the government has recognized in the Indian tribes heretofore a state of semi-independence and pupillage, it has the right and authority, instead of controlling them by treaties, to govern them by acts of Congress, they being within the geographical limits of the United States, and necessarily subject to the laws which Congress may enact for their protection and that of the people with whom they come in contact. A state has no power over them as long as they maintain their tribal relations. The Indians then owe no allegiance to the state and receive from it no protection. (h)

In construing a treaty, if words be used which are susceptible of a more extended meaning than their plain import as connected with the tenor of the treaty, they should be considered as used in the latter sense. How the words were understood by the unlettered people, rather than their critical meaning, should form the rule of construction. (i)

The relations between the United States and the different tribes being those of a superior toward inferiors who are under its care and control, its acts touching them and its promises to them in the execution of its own

a *Wall v. Williams*, 11 Ala., 836 (1847). See *Relation of Indians to Citizenship*, 7 Op. Att. Gen., 746-750 (1856); *Campan v. Dewey*, 9 Mich., 435 (1861).

b *United States v. Rogers*, 4 How., 567 (1846); *Johnson v. McIntosh*, 8 Wheat., 574-584 (1823); *United States v. Kagama*, 118 U. S., 381-382 (1886); 3 Kent, 378; Washb., R. P., 521.

c *Ex parte Reynolds*, 18 Alb. Law J., 3 (U. S. D. C., W. D. Ark., 1878); *Parker, J.* See also *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 5 Pet., 16 (1831); *Worcester v. Georgia*, 6 id., 515-584 (1832); *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How., 403 (1856); *Cherokee Trust Funds*, 117 U. S., 288 (1886); 2 Story Const., pages 1097-1100; 3 Kent, 308-318; 50 Mich., 585.

d *The Kansas Indians*, 5 Wall., 787-796 (1866); *Davis, J.*

e *Ex parte Reynolds*, 18 Alb. Law J., 3 (U. S. D. C., W. D. Ark., 1878); *Parker, J.*

f *United States v. Rogers*, 4 How., 567 (1846); 2 Op. Att. Gen., 693; 4 id., 258; 7 id., 174.

g *Elk v. Wilkins*, 112 U. S., 99, 100-102 (1884), cases, Gray, J.

h *United States v. Kagama*, 118 U. S., 375-381, 382 (1886), cases, Miller, J.; act March 3, 1871; R. S., section 2079; 119 U. S., 27.

i *Worcester v. Georgia*, 6 Pet., 582 (1832); *McLean, J.*

policy and in the furtherance of its own interests are to be interpreted as justice and reason demand in all cases where power is exerted by the strong over those to whom are due its care and protection. The inequality between the parties is to be made good by the superior justice which looks only to the substance of the right, without regard to technical rules framed under a system of municipal jurisprudence formulating the rights and obligations of private persons equally subject to the same laws. A treaty is not to be read as rigidly as a document between private persons governed by a system of technical law, but in the light of that larger reason which constitutes the spirit of the law of nations. (a)

#### REGULATION OF COMMERCE WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Article 1, section 8, clause 3 of the constitution of the United States says that the Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes". Commerce "with the Indian tribes" applies only to cases where the tribe is wholly within the limits of a state. (b)

#### EXPATRIATION.

The right of expatriation is inalienable and extends to individuals of the Indian race. (c)

#### LAWS AS TO INDIAN TRIBES AND MARITAL RELATIONS.

No state laws have any force over Indians in their tribal relations: *Kansas Indians*, 72 U. S., 5 Wall., 737 (18 L. ed., 667); *New York Indians*, 72 U. S., 5 Wall., 761 (18 L. ed., 708); *United States v. Kagama*, 118 U. S., 375 (30 L. ed., 228); *United States v. Holliday*, 70 U. S., 3 Wall., 407 (18 L. ed., 182); *United States v. Shanks*, 15 Minn., 369 (Gil., 302.); *Dole v. Irish*, 2 Barb., 639; *Hastings v. Farmer*, 4 N. Y., 293; *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U. S., 5 Pet., 1 (8 L. ed., 25); *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U. S., 6 Pet., 515 (8 L. ed., 483); *Wall v. Williamson*, 8 Ala., 48; *Wall v. Williams*, 11 Ala., 826; *Morgan v. McGhee*, 5 Humph., 13; *Johnson v. Johnson*, 30 Mo., 72; *Boyer v. Dively*, 58 Mo., 510; *Tuten v. Byrd*, 1 Swan, 108; *Jones v. Laney*, 2 Tex., 342.

The civil laws of the state do not extend to an Indian country within a state (*United States v. Shanks*, 15 Minn., 369) nor to Indians maintaining tribal relations (*United States v. Payne*, 4 Dill., 389).

#### INDIAN DESCENT.

The rules of Indian descent are: *Partus (L.)*: that which is brought forth, or born; offspring, young. *Partus sequitur patrem*: the offspring follows the father; the condition of the father. *Partus sequitur ventrem*: the offspring follows the mother. *Partus*: the former rule prevails in determining the status of children born of a mother who is a citizen of the United States or of an Indian living with his people in a tribal relation. This was the principle of the Roman and of the common law with regard to the children of freemen; but in the case of animals the second maxim still obtains: the owner of the female owns her progeny, whether brood, foal, or litter. Formerly, also, in the southern states, the children of negroes took the mother's condition. (d)

The supreme court of Minnesota, January 17, 1890, in the case of *Esther Earl et al. v. Eugene M. Wilson et al.*, appellants, held that "an Indian tribe within the state, recognized as such by the United States government, is to be considered as a separate community or people, capable of managing its own affairs, including the domestic relations, and those persons belonging to the tribe who are recognized by the custom and laws of the tribe as married persons must be so treated by the courts, and the children of such marriages can not be regarded as illegitimate. (*Kansas Indians*, 72 U. S., 5 Wall., 737 (18 L. ed., 667); *Kobogum v. Jackson Iron Company*, 76 Mich., 498, and cases cited; *Boyer v. Dively*, 58 Mo., 510; *Sutton v. Warren*, 10 Met., 452.)

A marriage according to the custom of an Indian tribe need not be contracted in the territory of that tribe in order to be valid. (*La Riviere v. La Riviere*, 97 Mo., 80.) Indians within a state are not citizens or members of the body politic, but are considered as independent tribes governed by their own laws and usages. (*Holden v. Joy*, 84 U. S., 17 Wall., 211 (21 L. ed., 523); *Goodell v. Jackson*, 7 Johns., 290; *Strong v. Waterman*, 11 Paige.)

#### INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF TRIBAL INDIANS.

Indians in tribal relations, as well as allottees, can make personal debts, their liability for such legal debts being subject to the following rules:

1. An Indian is not incapable of giving a valid promissory note by reason of the fact that he belongs to a band which is governed by ancient Indian customs and retains a tribal organization, unless it grows out of some contract prohibited by law.

<sup>a</sup> *Choctaw Nation v. United States*, 119 U. S., 28 (1886), *Matthews, J.* On Indian Citizenship, see 20 Am. Law Rev., 183-193 (1886), cases.

<sup>b</sup> *United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 17, 418 (1865); *United States v. Forty-three Gallons of Whisky*, 108 U. S., 494 (1883).

<sup>c</sup> *United States ex rel. Standing Bear v. Crook*, 5 Dill., 453 (1879).

<sup>d</sup> See, generally, 2 Bl. Com., 390; as to Indians, *United States v. Sanders*, 1 Hempst., 486 (1847); *Ex parte Reynolds*, 5 Dill., 483 (1879); as to slaves, *Andover v. Canton*, 13 Mass., 551 (1818); *Commonwealth v. Aves*, 18 Pick., 222 (1836); *William C. Anderson*, in "A Dictionary of Law", 1881.

2. The fact that the lands of a defendant, who is an Indian, are not liable to levy and sale under a judgment is no ground for refusing a judgment against him.

3. Rendering judgment for a sum in excess of that covered by the prayer of the complaint is not ground for reversal where it does not exceed the amount due, as the complaint might have been amended if the objection had been made in the lower court. (*Ke-tuc-e-mun-guah*, appellant, v. *Samuel McClure*, Indian.)

The assignment of errors calls in question the correctness of the ruling of the circuit court in sustaining the demurrer to these answers, as well as the propriety of the ruling in overruling a motion for a new trial. It is earnestly contended by the appellant that the band of Indians of which he is a member is the ward of the United States government, and that by reason thereof each member of said band is under legal disability, and is incapable of making a binding contract. It is admitted by the appellee, as we understand his brief, that the band to which the appellant belongs is, in a sense, the ward of the government of the United States; but it is denied that any law exists creating a general legal disability, and that the individual members of said band are not prohibited from contracting debts and making such contracts as the one now in suit. As all persons not under legal disabilities are capable of making and entering into binding contracts, it follows that the note in suit is a binding obligation, unless it can be shown that the making of such note was prohibited by some law or contrary to the public policy. In support of his contention the appellant cites the cases of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U. S., 5 Pet., 1 (8 L. ed., 25); *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U. S., 6 Pet., 515 (8 L. ed., 483), and *Goodell v. Jackson*, 20 Johns., 693.

While it was held in the case of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* that the Cherokee Nation was a separate state, a distinct political society, separated from others, capable of managing its own affairs and governing itself, it was held also that it was not a foreign state in the sense of the constitution of the United States, and could not maintain an action as such in the courts of the United States.

The case of *Worcester v. Georgia* was a prosecution against Worcester, a white missionary, who resided within the territory reserved, by treaty with the government of the United States, to the Cherokee Nation. The prosecution was instituted under a law of the state of Georgia making it a penal offense to reside in that territory without a license from the governor of the state. It was held that the Cherokee Nation was a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of the state of Georgia could have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia had no right to enter, except with the assent of the Cherokees themselves or in conformity with the treaties and with the acts of Congress, as the whole intercourse with that nation was, by the constitution and laws, vested in the United States.

While the chancellor in the case of *Goodell v. Jackson*, 20 Johns., gives a comprehensive review of the acts of Congress relating to the various tribes of Indians and the treaties made with them, and reaches the conclusion that they are to be regarded as separate and distinct nations, subject, however, to the protection of the general government, the case depended wholly upon the statutes of the state of New York, and the questions there adjudicated can have no bearing upon the question for determination. Indeed, there would seem to be no doubt that the different Indian tribes residing within the territory of the United States, while they keep up their tribal relations, are to be regarded, in the absence of some act of Congress upon the subject, as separate and distinct nations. The government has always treated with them as such, and, when engaged in war against the whites, they have never been treated as rebels, subject to the law of treason, but, on the contrary, have always been regarded and treated as separate and independent nations, entitled to the rights of ordinary belligerents, and subject to no other penalties. Acting upon the theory that the Indians, maintaining their tribal relations, residing on reservations secured to them by treaties with the United States government, constitute separate and distinct nations, and following the law as announced in the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*, it was held by this court, in the case of *Me-shing-go-me-sia v. State*, 36 Ind., 310, that this state had no power to tax the lands reserved to the tribe to which the appellant belongs. But none of these cases decide that an Indian belonging to a tribe or nation has not the power to make a contract of the kind now before us, and our attention has not been called to any law which prohibits him from making such contract. Very many of the acts of Congress, as well as the adjudicated cases, proceed upon the theory that an Indian may bind himself by an ordinary executory contract debt. Most, if not all, of the acts of Congress granting annuities to the Indians provide that such Indians shall not be bound by any contract whereby such annuity is disposed of or pledged before the same is actually paid by the government.

By the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, page 367, it is provided that no agreement shall be made by any person with any individual Indian, not a citizen of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money, or other thing of value, in present or prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him or any other person, in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claim growing out of, or in reference to, annuities, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or things, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be executed and approved as therein provided. It does not appear that the contract in suit falls within the class of contracts prohibited by this act of Congress. Unless it appears that such contract falls within the provisions of this statute, or some other statute, rendering it illegal, it must be held to be valid and binding. (*Godfrey v. Scott*, 70 Ind., 259.)

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CENSUS OF INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF  
CANADA, 1890.

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# INDIANS IN CANADA, 1890.

The close relations between the Indians of the United States and those of the Dominion of Canada give interest to the census of the Indians of Canada, quoted below:

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES. (a)

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

INDIANS.	Census returns.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of schools.
Total.....	17,776				
Algonquins of Carleton.....	629				
Algonquins of Golden lake.....	91		91		1 Roman Catholic.
Algonquins of Renfrew.....	1673				
Chippewas of the Thames.....	456	456			Protestant.
Chippewas of Walpole island.....	632	600	22	10	Protestant.
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	470	458	12		Protestant.
Chippewas of Snake island.....	123	123			Protestant.
Chippewas of Rama.....	235	222	13		Protestant.
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	364	344	20		Protestant.
Chippewas of Nawash.....	332	270	122		Protestant.
Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	348	226	122		Protestant.
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka district.....	137	137			Protestant.
Moravians of the Thames.....	292	292			Protestant.
Mississaguas of Mud lake.....	163	163			Protestant.
Mississaguas of Rice lake.....	80	80			Protestant.
Mississaguas of Seabrook.....	42	41		1	
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	236	230			Protestant.
Mississaguas of New Credit.....	256	256			Protestant.
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,056	1,056			Protestant.
Munsees of the Thames.....	136	136			Protestant.
Oneidas of the Thames.....	715	715			Protestant.
Pottawattamies of Walpole island.....	176	170	6		Protestant.
Pottawattamies of Aux Sauble.....	29	29			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn islands, at—					
Cockburn island.....	35		35		
Shesheganing.....	169		169		Roman Catholic.
West bay.....	252		252		Roman Catholic.
Sucker creek.....	109	90	19		Protestant.
Shesheganing.....	148	138	5	5	Protestant.
Sucker lake.....	22		22		
South bay.....	70		65	5	Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong.....	865		865		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikonging.....	196		196		Roman Catholic.
Obidgewong.....	23		23		
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William.....	350		350		Roman Catholic.
Red Rock or Helen island.....	205		205		Roman Catholic.
Pays plat.....	55		55		Roman Catholic.
Lake Nipigon.....	514		514		Protestant.
Pic river.....	279		279		
Long lake.....	345		345		
Michipicton and Big Heads.....	327	52	275		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon river.....	178		178		
Maganettawan.....	170		170		Roman Catholic.
Spanish river.....	553	60	447	40	
Whitfish lake.....	143	36	87	20	Roman Catholic.
Mississauga river.....	147		118	23	Roman Catholic.
Onewataga.....	53		53		
Serpent river.....	90		73	17	Roman Catholic.
French river.....	92	77	15		Protestant.
Tahgahewene.....	151		151		
Whitfish river.....	76	76			Protestant.
Parry island.....	86	55	16	15	Protestant.
Shawanaga.....	119	75	44		Protestant.
Henrys inlet.....	188	80	80	28	Protestant.
Lake Nipissing.....	166		166		Roman Catholic.

a Dominion of Canada: Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending December 31, 1890, part 1, pages 236-245.

b Religion unknown.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

INDIANS.	Census returns.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of schools.
Ojibewas of Lake Huron—Continued.					
Tamogamingue .....	89		89		
Doris .....	63		63		
Garden river .....	437	153	284		Protestant and Roman Catholic.
Natchewana bay .....	354	19	335		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand river .....	23,425	2,144	23	630	13 Protestant.
Wyandots of Anderton .....	93				

a Religion of 628 unknown and 4 Universalists.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Total .....	13,599				
Abenakis of St. Francis .....	366	66	300		1 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic.
Abenakis of Bécancour .....	239				
Algonquins of—					
Desert .....	438	4	434		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue .....	118		118		Roman Catholic.
South Pontiac .....	21,028				
North Pontiac .....	21,028				
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, county of Ottawa .....	214				
Bauman, Villeneuve, county of Ottawa .....	21				
Mulgrave, Derry, county of Ottawa .....	215				
St. Angélique, county of Ottawa .....	26				
Hartwell, county of Ottawa .....	225				
North nation, county of Ottawa .....	211				
River Rouge, north, county of Ottawa .....	231				
Hull, city, county of Ottawa .....	23				
Hull, county of Ottawa .....	25				
Gatineau, village, county of Ottawa .....	21				
Wright, county of Ottawa .....	28				
Amund, county of Ottawa .....	21				
Unorganized territory, county of Ottawa .....	2320				
Argenteuil .....	224				
Shelburne .....	22				
Bagot .....	21				
Danville, village .....	23				
Victoriaville .....	28				
St. Médard .....	21				
Mégantic .....	22				
L'Islet .....	221				
Beauce .....	22				
Kamouraska .....	22				
St. Timothée .....	22				
Côteau Landing, village .....	24				
St. Urbain .....	24				
Point au Pic, village .....	24				
St. Joachim .....	21				
Quebec, city .....	25				
Quebec, county .....	233				
Champlain .....	2379				
Montreal, city .....	213				
Laval .....	21				
Rimonski .....	239				
St. Sylvestre .....	22				
Three Rivers .....	211				
Stanstead .....	210				
Montcalm .....	29				
Joliette .....	21				
Berthier .....	253				
Iberville .....	27				
Maskinongé .....	218				
St. Maurice .....	2174				
Compton .....	210				
Portneuf .....	22				
Amalcoites of Témiscouata .....	273				
Amalcoites of Viger .....	120		120		
Hurons of Lorette .....	293	1	292		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga .....	1,722	7	1,715		2 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of St. Régis .....	1,190	80	1,110		1 Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains .....	375	225	150		2 Protestant.
Micmacs of Gaspé .....	271				
Micmacs of Maria .....	98		98		1 Roman Catholic.
Micmacs of Restigouche .....	562		562		1 Roman Catholic.
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits .....	530		530		
Eacoumain .....	65		65		
Godbout .....	44		44		
Grand Romaine .....	360		360		
Lake St. John .....	414	54	360		1 Roman Catholic.
Mingan .....	183		183		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence .....	2,580				
Seven islands .....	324		324		

a Religion unknown.

# INDIANS IN CANADA.

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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIANS.	Census returns.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of schools.
Total.....	2,107				
Micmacs of—					
Annapolis.....	80		80		
Kings county.....	66		66		
Queens.....	104		104		
Lunenburg.....	58		58		1 Roman Catholic.
Halifax.....	110		110		1 Roman Catholic.
Hants.....	163		163		
Colchester.....	100		100		
Cumberland.....	103		103		
Pictou.....	171		171		
Antigonish and Guysboro.....	171		171		
Richmond.....	248		248		1 Roman Catholic.
Inverness.....	143		143		1 Roman Catholic.
Victoria.....	140		140		1 Roman Catholic.
Cape Breton.....	170		170		1 Roman Catholic.
Yarmouth.....	72		72		
Shelburne.....	58		58		
Digby.....	150		150		1 Roman Catholic.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Total.....	1,569				
Micmacs of—					
Restigouche.....	20		20		
Gloucester.....	48		48		
Northumberland.....	428		428		2 Roman Catholic.
Kent.....	325		325		
Westmoreland.....	68		68		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska.....	38		38		
Victoria.....	186		186		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton.....	92		92		
Charlotte.....	37		37		
St. John.....	14		14		
York, Sunbury, Kings, and Queens county.....	304		304		2 Roman Catholic.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	321		321		1 Roman Catholic.
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## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Total.....	25,743				
Chippewas and Crees of treaty No. 1.....	2,408	1,274	564	570	7 Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic.
Chippewas and Crees of treaty No. 2.....	697	378	190	129	6 Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic.
Chippewas and Saulteaux of treaty No. 3.....	2,830	566	208	2,056	10 Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic.
Chippewas, Saulteaux, and Crees of treaty No. 4.....	4,682	815	434	2,387	10 Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic.
Chippewas, Saulteaux, and Crees of treaty No. 5.....	3,081	2,370	51	610	13 Protestant.
Plain and Wood Crees of treaty No. 6.....	25,312	2,098	2,012	751	16 Protestant and 12 Roman Catholic.
Blackfeet of treaty No. 7.....	5,648	585		5,063	10 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic.
Resident Sioux.....	920				
Stragglers in the vicinity of Maple creek and Medicine Hat.....	215				
Peace River district.....	2,038				
Athabasca district.....	28,000				
McKenzie district.....	27,000				
Eastern Ruperts Land.....	24,016				
Labrador, Canadian interior.....	21,000				
Arctic coast.....	24,000				

a Religious belief of 1,046 Indians not given.

b Religious belief of 451 Indians not given.

c Religion unknown.



CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIANS.	Census returns.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of schools.
West Coast agency.....	3,084				
Ahhousah.....	280				
Chao-qu-ah.....	280				
Chao-cles-ah.....	127				
Ehatt-is-ah.....	134				
Emh-wih-laht.....	174				
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## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

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Skuzzy .....	65		65		
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Spaptsin .....	21	21			
Speyum .....	23	17		6	
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Gallano island .....	20		20		
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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

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McKenzie district.....	27,000
Eastern Ruperts Land.....	21,016
Labrador, Canadian interior.....	21,000
Arctic coast.....	24,000
British Columbia.....	235,416
Total.....	122,585

a Approximate.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, June 30, 1890.

JOHN MCGERR,

Clerk of Statistics.

The system followed by the Dominion of Canada in dealing with the Indians is similar in many respects to that of the United States. The leasing of his lands for the benefit of the Indian when he can not use them is a feature worthy of imitation in this country.

The provision for municipal government by which Indians may have the regulation of their affairs in their own hands in Canada is worthy of consideration in the United States.

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TO

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